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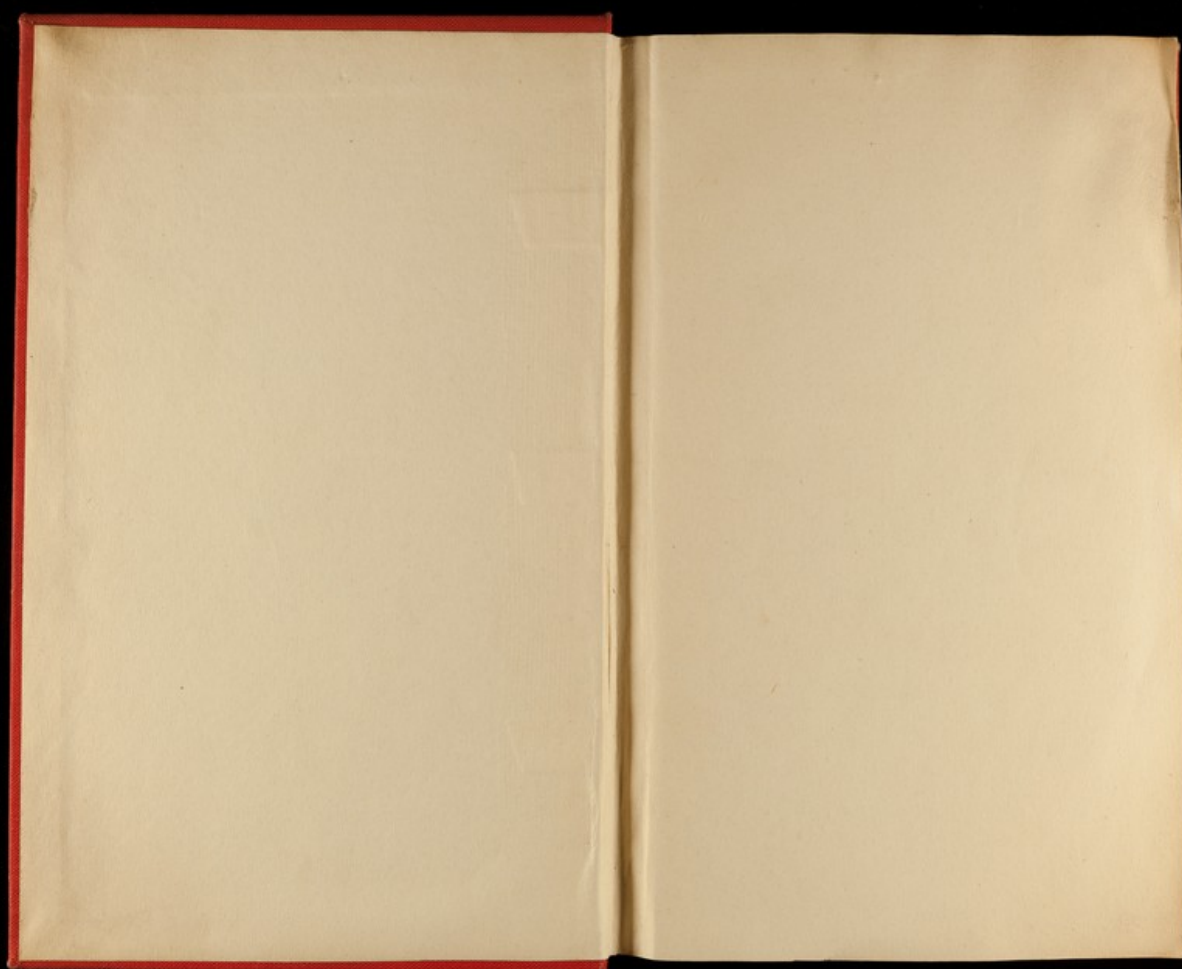
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J. C. /

Sir, J. M. Loring Bart



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INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE REGULATION OF

ARMY HOSPITALS,

AND THE

CONCERNS OF THE SICK.

In Two Parts.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HORSE-GUARDS,
25th June, 1824.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES,
NORTHUMBERLAND-COURT, STRAND,
LONDON.

X

*Horse-Guards,
25th June, 1824.*

HIS Majesty having been pleased to approve of the following Regulations for the management of Military Hospitals, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief hereby enjoins Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts, and all Regimental and Assistant Surgeons, and other Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals, to govern themselves, in their respective Duties, connected with the Care of the Sick Soldiers, and the Management of the Hospitals, placed under their Superintendence, in strict conformity thereto.

By Command of
His Royal Highness
The Commander-in-Chief,
HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant-General.

PART FIRST.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

MANAGEMENT

OF

REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.

INSTRUCTIONS,

§c.

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to approve the following Regulations for the use of Regimental Hospitals, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief hereby enjoins Commanding Officers of Regiments, and Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, to govern themselves in their respective duties, touching the care of Sick Soldiers, and the management of the Regimental Hospitals, in strict conformity thereto.

Each Regiment, or Battalion, is provided with a Establishment of Medical Surgeon, and an Assistant Surgeon. Officers.

The Regimental Medical Officers are to perform Superintendence and Control their respective professional duties, under the instructions and control of the Director General of the Army Medical Department, but they are in every respect, except in points purely medical, under the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who cannot but be aware that considerable relaxation as to the routine duties of parade, is required to be permitted

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permitted to his Medical Officers. The Commanding Officer, although he allows this, will still possess a most effective control over the attention paid to the Health of the men, and to their kind treatment in Hospital; and be able to see that every allowance, deemed necessary in a medical point of view, is duly administered.

Station of Medical Officers.

When a Regiment is divided, and stationed in different cantonments, the Medical Officers are to be so distributed, that the requisite aid may be afforded to as many detachments as possible.

The station of the Surgeon is in general to be at the head quarters of the corps; that of the Assistant Surgeon with the strongest detachment; but if, from unusual sickness prevailing in a detachment, the temporary presence of the Surgeon is considered more necessary with that detachment than at the head-quarters, the Commanding Officer will give directions accordingly, and explain the arrangement to the Director General.

The spirit of this Regulation should extend to the divisions of a Regiment on its march; and it is of consequence that the Surgeon himself should accompany the last division, as well to ascertain the diligence of the Assistant Surgeon, as to give the requisite directions for the care of the sick, who may from necessity be left behind.

On a Regiment being ordered to march, the Surgeon is to report to the Director General its route and destination.

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The Medical officers must regularly visit the Hospital twice a day; in summer at nine o'clock in the morning, in winter at ten (the evening visit being between eight and nine throughout the year,) when the patients are to be prescribed for, and those admitted having first had their persons cleaned, and clothes purified or changed, are to be examined and allotted to their proper division in the Hospital. Prior to the Surgeon's second visit, the Assistant Surgeon must enter the previous history of the complaint into the Register, under its proper head.

The first duty of a Regimental Surgeon, on joining his corps, is to make himself acquainted with the constituent parts of his Regiment, which is readily to be attained by reference to the returns of the Adjutant, and by his own personal examination.

This must be considered a very important point of duty, both as a guide to prophylactic measures to prevent Disease, and as being of consequence to general medical science, with reference to the predisposing causes of many diseases; age, temperament, trade, and country, being universally acknowledged as much influencing the rarity or frequency of particular complaints, e. g., Phthisis, Colica Pictonum, Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

It is the duty of the Surgeon, or his Assistant, to inspect the whole of his Regiment for the detection of Itch, Venereal Complaints, Ocular Disease, Ulcers, and any other ailment which may be indicated by the countenance or particular marks, as Fever, Marasmus, Small Pox, &c.

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Capital Operations.

No capital operation is to be performed in Regimental Hospital, without the previous consent of the Director General, or Deputy Inspector of the District, when the case will admit of sufficient time to consult them: in such cases it will be necessary that the state of the Patient be described, the history of the Disease given, and the reasons assigned why the operation is deemed necessary.

Vaccine Inoculation.

The Surgeon is responsible, and is required to report Half-yearly, that every Man, Woman, and Child, in the Regiment, bears unequivocal marks of having undergone either Small or Cow-Pox; and he is to keep a Register, in which the names, and appearances, on the days of examination of all Patients vaccinated must be inserted. Should there be disinclination on the part of any one, not having had the Small-Pox, to be vaccinated, it is the Surgeon's duty to endeavour to remove the prejudice, by representing the harmless nature of the operation, and its subsequent advantages.

The Surgeon, with his Yearly Report, is to transmit a List of the Men, Women, and Children, who have not had either Small-Pox or Cow-Pox.

Contagious Diseases.

Men with infectious Diseases, as Fevers, Fluxes, Small-Pox, or Measles, should be kept separate from other Patients. The whole of the Bedding, used by such Patients, is to be steeped in water frequently, and to be thoroughly dried and exposed to the air, and afterwards washed with soap and water, before it is either used again, or put into store. The Straw of the Beds is to be burnt, and the places

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or Bedsteads where the Patients lay, are to be well scoured with soap and hot water. Where the Barrack Bedding has been used by such Patients, it must, immediately on being taken from them, be put into water, and remain in it until delivered over to the proper Officer of the Barrack Department.

In all cases of this sort, and particularly after the removal of a Corpse, the Ward or Room is to be well fumigated and ventilated.

Men with Itch are to be placed in a separate Room Itch in the Hospital, or in a Tent, when it can be obtained, and the season will permit.

The Surgeon is responsible for the proper classification of Diseases, in the respective Wards, which, under due arrangement, may at all times be adopted from the commencement of the establishment of Regimental Hospitals; and the rule of placing similar diseases in contiguous Beds, should be strictly adhered to.

When a Regiment is sickly, either at head-quarters or in a cantonment, the Surgeon is immediately to report his opinion by letter to the Director-General, as to the nature of the disease generally prevalent; if contagious, how introduced; if epidemic, whether common in the neighbourhood, or deriving its origin among the Soldiers from severe duty, long exposure to cold and fatigue, imperfect clothing, bad weather; or foul and noxious air, in unventilated, crowded and close Barracks; together with a full detail of the Medical treatment adopted; in order that, from a timely knowledge of the cause, the Director-General may have

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an opportunity of directing his consideration to a suitable remedy.

Ordinary Duties of the Assistant Surgeon.

The Surgeon should appropriate specific duties to his Assistant, thereby ensuring the most effective aid. The Assistant is to be required to make Health Inspections, weekly, should the Surgeon be otherwise much engaged in Hospital duties. He is to dress all ulcers, according to the direction of his Surgeon; and the Medicines prescribed for Patients (which are invariably to be prepared by the Assistant) are to be given under the eye of the Medical Officer, at least twice a day. Phlebotomy and Cupping must be performed either by the Surgeon or Assistant.

The Assistant is, when required, to make out the Surgeon's periodical Returns, in order to familiarize himself with this branch of his duty. On no account can any of the professional part of the duty, such as bandaging and dressing sores, compounding medicines, and filling up the diet tables, be delegated to the Non-commissioned Officers or Servants.

Official Correspondence.

In order that the Commanding Officer may have a complete knowledge of the instructions given to the Regimental Medical Officers under his command, the Regimental Surgeon is to keep a book, in which all Official Letters, either written or received by him, are to be duly entered, and preserved for inspection and reference, as circumstances may require.

Leave of Absence.

The Commander-in-Chief's General Orders are always to be referred to, on the subject of Leaves of Absence to Regimental Medical Officers.

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The Regimental Surgeon, to enable him the better to perform his duty, and to visit detachments when necessary, is allowed rations for the maintenance of a Horse; and it is incumbent on the Commanding Officer to ascertain that the Surgeon is always duly equipped in this respect.

When a detachment is without a Regimental Assistant Surgeon, and is not within the reach of any Military Medical Officer, a Country Practitioner may be employed.

The regulated allowance is 1½d. per man, per week, for medicines and attendance; but where the number is under 50, and the contract cannot be made for that sum, it is allowable to give 2d. per week. Every Officer commanding a detachment must be apprized of this Regulation, that he may contract with a Practitioner accordingly, and report his name to the Regimental Surgeon. He is to certify in the bill the precise number of men, the period of attendance, and that there was no Military Medical Officer on the spot, or within a reasonable distance; as without this certificate the charge will be rejected.

The women and children, belonging to the detachment, are allowed to be included in the contract at these rates.

When from the pressure of the moment on a march, on sick furlough, or with recruiting parties, such agreements cannot be made, the Country Practitioner will

will be allowed to charge his medicines at a price suited to such class of Patients. Although Medical Expenses are not allowed for Men on ordinary furlough, Men taken sick on their return to join their Corps are entitled to such indulgence.

When smaller numbers are under the command of a Serjeant, it is his duty to have the Bills certified by the Officer under whose immediate command he acts.

Bills of Coun-
try Practition-
ers.

The Bills of Medical Practitioners, and other Bills, must be sent for approval within one Month after the expense has been incurred, to the Director-General, with such explanation as may be required; on approval, directions will be given for the payment.

Sick Fur-
lough.

It rests with the Commanding Officer to send such Men on Sick Furlough as the Surgeon may recommend for that purpose. The names and diseases of the men so disposed of, and the places to which sent must be noted in the next Report to the Director-General, stating the day when each furlough was to commence and its duration.

Inspection of
Recruits.

It is the duty of the Regimental Surgeon to inspect and examine recruits, before final approval:—he is to be careful not to certify to any man's fitness for service, whose state of health he has not minutely investigated. The Recruit, at his examination, is to be stripped of all his clothes, in order that it may be ascertained that he has no mark of punishment, no rupture or scrophulous affection of the glands; that he has the perfect use of his eyes and ears,—the free motion

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of every joint and limb; that he has no sore leg, nor mark of an old ulcer, with adhesion of the skin to the bone; no varicose veins, nor diseased enlargement of bones or joints:—He must be neither consumptive, nor so far as can be ascertained, subject to fits; with any of these defects, or of those more minutely specified in the instructions issued in August, 1821, (see Appendix No. 6.) the man is to be reported unfit for service.

When a regiment is in Barracks, the Surgeon is to make frequent inspections into the state of the Barracks, and of their environs; he is to see that all possible cleanliness and proper ventilation be preserved within, and that no nuisances exist without; and that the cooking-room be not made use of for washing or drying linen.—Any improvements that may appear necessary, are to be suggested to his Commanding Officer.

When the Regiment is billeted, it is the Surgeon's duty to visit the Men's Quarters frequently, to ascertain that the apartments are clean and dry; that the bedding is clean, and that there is no infectious disease in the House.

It is the duty of Regimental Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons, under the sanction of the Commanding Officer, to take care of, and to receive into, the Regimental Hospital, if necessary, any soldiers who may be detached, or on furlough, at a distance from their respective Regiments, to whatever branch of the Military Service they belong.

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Hospital in Barracks. When a Regiment is in Barracks, an Hospital is to be provided, and properly supplied with Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, by the Barrack Department, according to Regulation (Appendix, No. 1.)

Hospital in Quarters. When a Regiment is in Quarters, the Surgeon must provide a House for an Hospital, suitable to the strength of the Regiment, in a dry situation, and with good water. No Hospital is to be engaged except by the week, unless specially sanctioned by the Director-General; and to prevent any unnecessary increase of Hospital Baggage, the landlord must be required to provide Fire Irons, Tables, and Forms, or they must be hired elsewhere, at a weekly charge.

Hospital Tent in Camp. When a Regiment is encamped, an Hospital Tent will be allowed, unless a convenient house for the purpose can be procured in the vicinity.

When an Hospital Tent is unavoidably the sole accommodation for the Sick, a Hut must be constructed by a Fatigue Party of the Regiment, for the purpose of a Cooking and Messing Room. A Trench is to be dug round the Tent, for carrying off the water; and when planks can be hired for the purpose, it is very desirable that this Hospital Tent should be floored.

Clothing of Patients. Every Patient, on his admission to the Hospital, is expected to have in his possession two shirts, one waistcoat, and two pairs of stockings. Hospital Dresses, consisting of the following articles, are provided under the authority of the Director-General, viz., for each Patient,

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A Cotton or Flannel Gown.
Trowsers.
Night Cap.
A pair of List Slippers.

Regiments are provided with Hospital Necessaries and Utensils, in proportion to their strength, under the orders of the Director-General. The annexed Schedule (Appendix, No. 2.) gives a list of the established articles; and for the more ready conveyance, as well as a better preservation of them, they are formed into one or two Canteens, suitable to the strength of the Regiment, and the exigencies of Detachments.

In Barrack Hospitals, Straw is to be provided by the Barrack Department; but in hired Hospitals it is to be purchased by the Surgeon, and charged as a contingency in his Hospital Accounts. For hired Hospitals in Britain, it will generally be in the power of the Surgeon to hire Bedsteads: otherwise, on an application to the Director-General, they will, if thought advisable, be supplied from the Public Stores. On no account are the Sick to be placed on the ground, or the lower floor of any building: particularly, if it be not boarded. Mats or Paillasses of Straw should in the first instance be placed under each Man; and, as soon as possible, some kind of Bedstead or elevation from the Ground should be formed, on which the Mattresses can be placed.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief Insane Patients, having been pleased to direct that an Establishment for Insane Officers and Soldiers be formed at Chatham,

Chatham, all cases of Insanity are treated in that Asylum.

It is however required, that whether at home or abroad, under ordinary circumstances, a case of Insanity be treated under the eye of the Officers of his Corps for One Month at least, by the Regimental Surgeon, who can with most advantage treat the case in its origin, and while the causes of derangement may be known.

Whenever a Case is sent to Chatham, the most minute history of the disorder, its origin, causes, and treatment, must be transmitted with it, not only from the Regimental Medical Officer, but from any Detachment, Garrison, or General Hospital, where the Case may have been, and the Patient must be sent in charge of a careful Non-Commissioned Officer.

On transfer of Patients, a history of the case to be furnished. Whenever a Regimental Medical Officer sends a case of any disease, but more particularly of Contraction of the Limbs, of Epilepsy, disease of the Urinary Organs, or of those of the Sight, to a General or Detachment Hospital, he will be careful to send an accurate and minute history of the case.

No Man is to be discharged from the Service on account of Disease, until the opinion of the Director-General be taken, for which purpose a detailed Statement of the Complaint, and of the treatment that has been pursued, must be transmitted, agreeably to the General Order, No. 352, dated Horse Guards, 16th September, 1818.

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In a Barrack Hospital, the Surgeon is not to make use of any part of his own Regimental Hospital Equipments, but he is to be attentive that they are kept in good order; he must cause the bedding to be frequently exposed to the open air, to prevent injury from damp, and other causes, taking care that it is afterwards properly put up in the most compact manner, and always ready for use at the shortest notice. The Surgeon is on no account to increase or replenish the Hospital Stores, without previous permission from the Director-General, and once in six months he is to make a Report of the state of them to that Officer, in the prescribed form.

He is not to leave any part of the Stores behind, or to transfer them to another Corps, without the positive order of the General Officer Commanding on the Station, which the Regiment is about to quit; in the event of his receiving such direction, the circumstance is to be immediately reported to the Director-General.

A Hospital-Serjeant is borne upon the establishment of each battalion of infantry; Nurses and Orderly Men are to be employed, as the number of the Sick, and the nature of the Cases may require. Whenever the Sick shall not exceed Ten, one Nurse or Orderly Man, (in addition to the Serjeant) will be sufficient; beyond that number two Orderlies, or one Nurse and one Orderly, may be employed. These Orderlies are to be subsisted in the Hospital, each receiving a daily Ration of Full Diet; in addition to which the Nurse is to receive 9d. a day.

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The Serjeant is to take charge of the Bedding, Utensils, and other Hospital Stores, for which he is answerable to the Surgeon, who is responsible to the Public for any damage or loss.

On the admission of a Patient, the Serjeant is also to take charge of his Necessaries, and is to be responsible for them. The Pack is to be ticketed, and on no occasion is the Patient to have access to it, without the knowledge and permission of the Serjeant. The Serjeant is to superintend the cleaning of the Wards early every Morning, and as frequently during the day as circumstances may render necessary, taking care that every nuisance is removed as soon as possible. He is to see that every Patient has his Face and Hands washed, and his hair combed before the Surgeon visits the Hospital; that those Men who are able to sit up, fold up their Bedding, and sweep under their Beds every morning, by six o'clock in summer, and eight in winter; that they separate their Bedding, and air it every day for two hours in fine weather: and that they render any assistance to their Sick Comrades, which the attending Medical Officer may think compatible with their state.

It is the duty of the Serjeant to go round at hours fixed by the Surgeon, for administering medicine and nourishment, to see that the Nurse and Orderly Man punctually give the Patients what has been directed by the Surgeon. He is likewise to go every morning and evening round the Wards, to call the Roll, and report to the attending Medical Officer, at his first visit,

visit, such Men as were absent, and whether the Hospital has been regular and in good order, with any other circumstance of importance which may occur to him.

The Nurse should be a sober, careful, cleanly, and active Woman, and accustomed to the charge and management of Sick Persons. In the selection of a Nurse, preference should be given to the Wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier of the Regiment, if in other respects she corresponds with the description required.

The duty of the Nurse is to prepare the Extra Diet of the Sick, to administer the Medicines and Comforts to the Patients, to attend to the cleaning of the Wards, and, unless her time be otherwise occupied by a heavy Sick List, to wash the Hospital Bedding and Towels, when it is not performed by the Barrack Department. She is further required to be constantly attentive to the state of the Bedding, and to make all small repairs.

The duty of the Orderly Man is to assist the Nurse, in attending to the Sick, administering the Medicines and comforts, keeping the wards clean, and performing such other duties of the Hospital as may be directed.

As quietness and rest are absolutely required in Hospital, great care is to be taken that every duty be performed with the least possible noise, and that at night the House be perfectly quiet.

Every Man must be in his Bed by eight o'clock in Winter,

Winter, and nine in Summer, and no conversation must be permitted after that time.

Ventilation of the Wards. The Wards are to be ventilated according to the State of the Weather, and the Diseases of the Patients; the Surgeon is responsible for the due performance of this duty, injudicious ventilation being hurtful to the Sick.

Dry-rubbing Floors. The custom of washing floors, and covering them with sand or saw-dust, is positively forbidden; dry-rubbing is to be substituted, by means of the scrubbing-brush mounted on the heavy block. In cases where the state of the floor renders washing absolutely necessary, for the removal of filth, it is to be done under the special direction of the Medical Officer.

Fumigation, &c. The Wards, whenever the Surgeon may think it necessary, are to be fumigated, and the plastered walls to be white-washed; but this last operation is not to be performed, without the knowledge and approbation of the Commanding Officer. In a Barrack Hospital, a requisition is to be made to the Barrack-Master. The sides of the Wards (when of wood) may be occasionally scoured with soap and water, but the floors are to be kept clean by constant dry-rubbing, as before directed.

Ventilation of Hospital Tent. The windows of the Hospital Tent are to be opened, and the walls lowered every day, to admit of fresh air; and at that time the Beds of the Convalescents, and of others who are able to sit up, are to be made. The Paillasses are to be occasionally scoured with soap and water, under the special direction of the Surgeon.

Surgeon. Rugs, Blankets, &c., in fine weather, are to be hung out on bushes, or exposed to the sun on the dry ground; being first beaten and shaken.

The Hospital is never to be crowded; every Man is to have the space of five feet at least, allotted to his Bed, and each Man a Bed to himself. There should indeed always be the space of two feet between the Beds; and, if the Rooms be less than ten feet high, a greater space is requisite.

The Commanding Officer will station a Guard at the Hospital Sentries. Regimental Hospital, or the Hospital Tent; the sentries are to be directed to admit no Person but the Medical Officers, the Officers of the Regiment, and the Persons employed in the Hospital; they are to be particularly careful to prevent liquor or any other articles being carried into the Hospital, without the Surgeon's permission; they are not to allow any Patient to go beyond the prescribed boundaries, without a Ticket of Leave from the Attending Surgeon. No venereal Patient is to be indulged with such Ticket.

Every Patient is to be provided with a clean Shirt, and (if he can sit up) with a clean pair of Stockings, twice a week, or oftener if necessary; and with clean paillasse cases once a month, and clean Sheets once a fortnight, or oftener, as particular cases may require. The Patients are to be shaved at least thrice a week, and every possible attention paid to personal cleanliness.

The personal linen, &c., of the Sick, is to be washed by some woman out of the Hospital, and to be paid for

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for at a regulated price.—The ordinary washing must in no case exceed 6½d. per Man, per Week. All extra washing must be specifically stated in the extra Table.

Scheme of Diet.

It having been judged expedient to establish a regular scheme of Diet for the Sick, consisting of full, half, low, and spoon or fever Diet, and shewing at length the species and quantity of Provisions constituting each; the Surgeon is to prescribe such of these Diets, and of the species of Provisions composing the same, as he may think proper, for the respective cases of the Patients; and whenever, under particular circumstances, he shall find it *indispensably* necessary to make any deviation from the species or quantity of provisions established by the said Scheme for a Patient under his care, he is minutely to represent and detail the case in the next Return, that the Director-General may have an early opportunity of forming an opinion, and interposing his authority if necessary. (Appendix, No. 3.)

Diet Table and Diet Roll.

The Diet Table is to be fairly written out, pasted on a board, and hung up in a conspicuous place in every Ward of the Hospital. The Diet Roll is to be filled up daily, and signed weekly, by the attending Medical Officers (the totals being written at length by the prescribing Officer), and to be regularly filed for future inspection: as this serves, with the Hospital Book, for a voucher of the Return, it behoves the Surgeon to be very circumspect in its detail; for if, on inspection, any charges appear in the one that are not supported by the other, the expense will inevitably fall on himself.

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The Surgeon is to provide the Meat and Bread, Meat and every other article of Diet required for the Sick in Hospital, which are to be charged in the Monthly Returns.

The Meat is to be of good quality, and of pieces best calculated for making Broth, and the Bread of the best household sort. The price is to be ascertained and verified by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, whose approving signature is to be affixed to the Monthly Returns transmitted by the Surgeon to the Director-General.

When Wine is indispensably necessary, it is to be Wine, administered under the eye of one of the Medical Officers. Good malt liquor may in many cases be substituted for Wine. When any cases particularly call for the use of Spirits, the same will be permitted, at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

The Surgeon is to be in possession of a complete Surgeon's Instruments, a pocket case of Instruments and Lancets, provided and kept up at his own expense, agreeably to the list in the Appendix, No. 4.

The Assistant Surgeon is likewise to provide himself with a pocket case and Lancets.

On Foreign Service these articles may, in case of loss or damage, be supplied from the Public Stores at the regulated prices.

A set of cupping instruments will be issued to each Regimental Surgeon from the Public Store gratis, but

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the renewal of them must rest with him: they are likewise required to be kept in good order at his own charge.

Medicine Chests.

Regiments are furnished with one or more Medicine Chests according to their strength. An Invoice of the Medicine Chest now in use is annexed (Appendix No. 5,) and the Surgeon is expected generally to confine his practice to it. When a Regimental Surgeon finds it necessary to use a Medicine not in his Chest, he is to obtain the previous permission of the Director-General, if circumstances will admit of the delay: but, if the case be urgent, the next Monthly Return of Expenditure must be accompanied with an explanation of the peculiar necessity that called for the immediate purchase of the Medicine.

Medicines, and Attendance to Women and Children.

The Wives and Children of Soldiers are allowed Medicines from the Chest, and the Medical Officers of the Regiment are to visit and prescribe for them, with the sanction of the Commanding Officer. The families and servants of Regimental Officers are also entitled to the same attention and indulgence.

Modes of obtaining Supplies of Medicines.

Supplies of Medicines for the Regimental Medical Chest, are to be drawn from the Public Elaboratory, by a half-yearly Requisition, in duplicate, made to the Director-General by the Regimental Surgeon, viz., on the 24th March, and 24th of September.

Intermediate Supplies of Medicines.

It is very desirable that all intermediate Requisitions should be avoided; but if an unexpected consumption make them necessary, the extra supply must be drawn as before from the Public Elaboratory.

tory, unless the Medical Stores of any neighbouring Regiment can afford a temporary supply of what is wanted: in that case, a regular voucher, signed by the parties borrowing and lending, must be transmitted by the latter, in his next Return. No druggist's charge will be admitted without permission from the Director-General, unless the pressure of the moment will not allow of delay, in which case, the circumstances, with the charge, must be stated in the next Return.

When a Regiment changes Quarters, the Surgeon is to report to the Director-General, the Day on which it moves, the Station to which it is ordered, and the distribution of the Sick. A similar communication, as to the distribution of the sick on the March, is to be made. The Surgeon is in this latter Report to state the Names of Soldiers left, the disease, the length of time ill, and under whose treatment they have been placed, with the name and designation of the medical man, whether civil, militia, or of the line; when practicable, the two latter are to be preferred. The Surgeon is to transfer such of the Sick, as cannot be moved in safety with the Baggage, to the nearest Military Hospital, accompanied with a detailed history of the cases and of the treatment, for the information of the Surgeon to whose care they are transferred, mentioning the number of days each Man has been under treatment, that the same may be carried on in the Returns by the receiving Medical Officer, who is required to report to the Board the arrival of any Man from another Hospital, without the necessary Documents.

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On the re-establishment of an Hospital after a march, such Men as are taken again into Hospital, must in the next Return have the number of days carried on from the first admission, as that in fact is the period from which they have been under treatment.

On the arrival of a Regiment or Detachment at its Quarters, after a march, the Hospital must be immediately re-established. This should in no practicable case be delayed beyond twenty-four hours.

When a Regiment leaves the Kingdom, the distribution of the Sick on embarking is to be made up, (shewing the changes from the previous Monthly Return,) and transmitted to the Director-General, specifying the stations of those left behind, and under whose care.

On arrival of a Regiment at its destination, the Surgeon will present to the Principal Medical Officer of the Command a Copy of his last yearly (or, if made up for a broken period, his last,) Report of the Diseases of the Corps.

Removal of
Sick and
Stores.

The expense attending the removal of Sick is to be charged in the contingencies of the first Return of the Regiment; and the circumstances of the case are to be detailed as a voucher for the disbursement.

The expense of the removal of Hospital Stores is not a charge on the Hospital Fund; they are considered as part of the Regimental Baggage, and must be conveyed according to the established regulations.

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The system of drawing a daily stoppage from the Pay of Men in Hospital, by the Medical Officer in charge, is now wholly discontinued; and all Sums necessary to meet the expenditure of the Hospital, are to be drawn from the Regimental Paymaster, upon Estimates approved by the Commanding Officer.

Quarterly Returns, certified by the Commanding Officer, of every Man who shall have been in Hospital during the Quarter, specifying the date of entry and discharge are to be transmitted from all Hospitals direct to the War Office by the Surgeon.

In the case of a Man being in the Regimental Hospital of a Regiment to which he does not belong, the Paymaster is to transmit a Return, monthly, to the Paymaster of the Regiment by whom the pay is liable to be issued.

The Forms of Quarterly and Monthly Returns may be obtained on application to the Secretary at War.

The General Expenditure of the Hospital is under the immediate direction of the Surgeon, who is responsible for the due appropriation of the money, as well as for the general conduct of the Hospital, and of the servants attached thereto.

A half-yearly contingent account, in duplicate, is to be made up on the 24th June and 24th December, and to be transmitted to the Director-General, within fourteen days from the expiration of the half-year. It must include all the expenses of the period, as any charges in arrear will be positively rejected.

The

The original of the account will, when approved, be returned to the Surgeon, to be delivered to the Pay-Master, whose voucher it will be for the charge of the amount in the Pay Lists.

On Foreign Stations the account is to be made in triplicate, and forwarded to the Superintending Medical Officer, who will return one to the Surgeon to be handed over to the Pay-Master, transmit another to the Director-General, and retain the third in his own office.

The Surgeon must himself either pay, or see all bills on account of the Hospital discharged, under his own immediate superintendence; and must preserve the bills and receipts to be produced, if called for, by the Director-General. He must inquire strictly into the Market prices, and he is responsible that the public is charged, for each good and proper article, at its lowest possible rate.

Settlement of
Accounts.

Every Regimental Surgeon, or other Medical Officer, before he quits his situation, or leaves the kingdom with his Regiment, must make up his Accounts from the last half-yearly settlement, and transmit the same to the Director-General, or he will be liable to the whole amount of the uncertified expenditure. On removal from his Station or Regiment, he is to deliver over Invoices of his Medical Stores, Hospital Books, Records, and Equipments, for which he is to take a receipt from the Officer receiving them, who is immediately to send a duplicate of such invoices and receipts to the Director-General.

Books, Re-
turns, and Ac-
counts,

The following is a list of the Returns, Accounts,
and

and Books, which the Regimental Surgeon is required either to keep at the Hospital, or transmit to the Director-General, as respectively specified in the description of each, viz.

- 1.—A Weekly Diet-Roll, according to the prescribed Form, certified by the Medical Officer, which is to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the Hospital, until the expiration of the period to which it applies, when it is to be preserved for future reference.
- 2.—A monthly Return of Hospital Expenditure from the 25th to the 24th of each month, which is to be regularly transmitted to the Director-General, and a counterpart kept by the Surgeon.
- 3.—A Monthly Sick Return from the 21st to the 20th of each month, which is to be transmitted to the Director-General, and a duplicate sent to the principal Medical Officer of the District or Station. This Return is to give the total number of the Sick of the Regiment, whether at Head-Quarters on Detachment, on Furlough, or in General Hospital; and it is to be regularly sent off from the Regiment on the 20th of the month, whether an Hospital be established or not, or whether the Regiment be or be not on a march.
- 4.—A Yearly Return and Report of Sick and Medical transactions to be made out to the 20th of December, and to be transmitted within fourteen days from that date.
- 5.—A Half-Yearly Return of Medicines to be trans-
mitted

mitted to the Director-General on the 24th of March and 24th of September.

6.—A Half-yearly Return of Hospital Bedding and Stores, to be transmitted in the manner pointed out in the preceding article.

7.—A Half-Yearly Hospital Contingent Account as directed at page 23. This account is to close the expenses of the half-year. As few charges as possible are however to be left for this Account, it being desirable that all the current expenditure, including the Servants' Wages, be inserted in the Monthly Expenditure Return.

For convenience sake, and to preserve accurate vouchers, the copies are to be neatly inserted into books provided for the purpose, viz.

1.—A Letter Book.

2.—A Return Book, comprehending the

Returns.	{	Monthly Sick.
		Hospital Expenditure.
		Half-yearly Contingent Account.

Half-Yearly Return of Bedding and Stores.

Half-Yearly Return of Medicines.

3.—Vaccination and Small-Pox	{	Register.

4.—Historical Register.

Into which the Yearly Returns and Reports of the

the Surgeon and his Assistant are alone entered, whereby the Medical History of the Corps may be kept in a connected and consecutive form.

5.—Medical Register.

For the insertion of the detailed History of every Case of Disease (Itch excepted) with the treatment employed.

6.—A Miscellaneous Book for the convenience of entering such minor Returns and Accounts as the Surgeon may find it necessary to keep with his Commanding Officer or Hospital Serjeant.

These Books to be always kept in the Surgery.

They are to be carefully preserved; as affording the best evidence of the Surgeon's diligence and professional skill. They will enable the Commanding Officer, with the help of his own occasional visits, and the daily reports of the visiting Officer and the Surgeon, to judge how far the several duties of the Hospital are properly performed. When the books accumulate to an unwieldy bulk, a representation is to be made to the Director-General, who will give orders for their disposal; and in the event of leaving the kingdom, all books more than one year old, are to be left in the hands of the Principal Medical Officer where the Regiment embarks, reporting the circumstance to the Director-General.

The Books, and Forms of Returns, will be supplied on requisition to the Director-General.

All

Mode of Correspondence with the Army Medical Board.

All Letters and Returns to the Director-General, or other Officer of the Army Medical Board, are to be sent under cover, and unsealed, to the Right Honourable the Secretary at War, War-Office, with the words "Medical Department" on the left-hand corner. To prevent unnecessary delay in the correspondence, it is desirable that a separate Letter be written on each distinct head of communication.

Regimental Depot Hospital.

Small Hospital Establishments, which may be necessary for Regimental Depots or Detachments, are to be regulated, in every point, in the same manner as Regimental Hospitals.

These Regulations have been framed chiefly with a view to Home Service, but will be applicable under ordinary circumstances on most Foreign Stations; for whenever practicable, it has been found most conducive to the good of the Service, that the Sick of Regiments be taken care of by their own Medical Officers.

Whenever there are Detachments of Sick of different Regiments, not of considerable number, and the cases not of a malignant character, these may likewise be conducted on the plan of the Regimental Hospitals, by a Physician or Staff Surgeon, having attached to him an Apothecary or Dispenser of Medicines, and a requisite number of Hospital Assistants, with a Purveyor, or Deputy Purveyor, according to numbers.

The Commander in Chief considers the foregoing Regulations as comprehending a general outline of the duties of Commanding Officers and Surgeons of Regiments

ments for the care and management of the Sick; and His Royal Highness desires that the spirit of them may be adhered to, when cases occur, for which specific instructions cannot be provided. It is the Commander in Chief's object to preserve the Health of the Soldier, to furnish every Aid and Accommodation to the Sick, and to ensure a due regard to Economy. By acting on these principles, and keeping these objects steadily in view, Commanding Officers and Surgeons of Regiments will best fulfil His Royal Highness's intentions, and most effectually promote the welfare of the public service.

By order of His Royal Highness
The Commander in Chief,
HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant-General.

Horse-Guards,
25th June, 1824.

In adding the following Formulary for the guidance of the Medical Officers of the Army, the principal object in view has been to simplify as much as possible, consistently with efficiency, the mode of prescription, which has often been lost sight of, either from indolence or inattention to the just principles upon which formulæ should be constructed; sometimes from a vain attempt at elegance, foreign to the class of Patients for which the Medicines are intended, without adding to their utility: but, in making this remark, it is to be clearly understood, that although the medicines contained in the Half-yearly Chest are considered generally adequate to most cases, there is no wish to prevent the use of a medicine not contained in the Chest, if it be deemed absolutely necessary; nor is it intended to confine Medical Officers to the exact formulæ here inserted.

J. M'GRIGOR,
W. FRANKLIN.

*Army Medical Department,
25th June, 1824.*

FORMULARY.

I. ABSORBENTIA.

A. *Mistura*.

No 1. R
Magnesiae sub carbonatis ℥ij.
Sodae subcarbonatis gr. xv.
Zinziberis radice contritae ℥i.
Aque menthae piperitae ℥vj.
Fiat mistura.—Dosis ℥ij. ter in die.

2. R
Pulv. cretae c. c. opio ℥j.
Pulv. catechu extract. ℥ij.
Muc. acaciae ℥jss.
Aq. purae ℥liiij.
Misce.—Fiat mistura, cujus capiat coch. iij larg.
post singulas sedes liquidas.

2. ALTERANTIA.

A. Decocta.

3. R
Decocti sarsaparillæ comp (ad phar: Londin)
℥v.
Hydrargyri oxymuriatis gr. ʒ.
Misce, bis de die sumend.

B. Misturæ.

4. R.
Decoct: supra prescrip: ℥vij.
Acidi nitrici ʒi.
Aque Octarium.
Sacchari albi ʒij.
Misce, in die sumenda partitis vicibus.

5. R
Hydrargyri oxymuriatis gr. vi.
Spiritus rectificati ℥xij.
Fiat solutio.—Dosis ʒij. ad ʒiſs.

6. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. vj.
Extracti conii ʒſs.
Misce et divide in pilulas xij.—Dosis pilula, bis
ter ve de die.

C. Pilulæ.

7. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. vi.
Pulveris antimonialis gr. xij.
Confectionis rosæ q. s.
Divide massam in pilulas sex.—Dosis pilula bis vel
ter de die pro re optata.

8. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis ʒſs.
Extracti opii gr. xv.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. v.
Mucilaginis acacie quantum satis sit.
Divide massam in pilulas xxx.

9. R
Extracti colocynthis compositi.
Saponis albi, singulorum ʒi.
Rhei radice contriti ʒſs.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. x.
Misce et divide in pilulas 60. Sumt. unam bis terve
de die pro re optata.

3. ANTISPASMODICA.

A. Haustus.

10. R
 Tincturæ opii m. xxx.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici ℥i.
 ——— lavandulæ compositi ℥fl.
 Aquæ ℥fl.
 Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

11. R
 Ol. Ment. Piperit. gtt. ij.
 Magnesiae gr. xxv.
 Tinct. Sennæ ℥fl.
 Aq. Ment. Piperit. ℥fl.
 Misce.—Fiat haustus.

4. ASTRINGENTIA.

A. Mistura.

12. R
 Acaciæ gummi contriti ℥ij.
 Aquæ ℥viij.
 Pulveris cretæ compositi cum opio ℥i.
 Tincturæ catechu ℥fl.
 Misce.—Dosis cochleare ij singulis horis.

13. R
 Acaciæ gummi contriti ℥iv.
 Sacchari albi ℥ij.
 Aquæ ferventis ℥viij.
 Misce et cola, dein adde
 Tincturæ catechu ℥i.
 Dosis ℥i. pro re nata.

14. R
 Plumbi superacetat. gr. i.
 Opii pur. gr. fl. ad i.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ q.s.
 Misce.—Fiat pilula. bis quotidie.

4. CATHARTICA.

A. Misturæ.

15. R
Magnesie vel sodæ sulphatis ℥i℥.
Infusi sennæ ℥viij.
Misce—Dosis ℥ij. secunda quaque hora donec
alvus respondeat.

16. R
Olei ricini ℥i℥.
Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥i.
Misce et adde gradatim
Aque menthæ piperitæ ℥v.
Sacchari albi ℥ij.
Fiat mistura dosis ℥i℥.

B. Pulveres.

17. R
Jalapæ radicis contriti ℥ß.
Potassæ supertartratis ℥ij.
Pulveris cinnamomi comp. gr. viij.
Misce.

18. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v.
Jalapæ radicis contriti ℥i.
Misce.

19. R
Magnes. sulphat. ℥iij.
Infus. ros. ℥viij.
Acid. sulphuric. dilut. gtt. x.
Misce—fiat haustus.

C. Pilulæ.

20. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v.
Extracti colocynthidis comp. gr. x.
Fiant pilulæ duæ, quarta vel sexta quaque hora
sumendæ, donec alvus respondeat.

21. R
Aloes spicatæ extracti contriti ℥ij.
Saponis albi ℥i
Olei menthæ piperitæ m. vj.
Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s. ad massam for-
mandam in pilulas xxxvj. dividendam.

5. DIAPHORETICA.

A. Mistura.

22. R
Liquoris ammoniac acetatis ℥ij.
Sacchari albi ℥ij.
Aque menthae piperitae ℥vj.
Misce—dosis ℥i. tertia quaque hora.
23. R
Misturae, No. 22. ℥viij.
Liquoris antimonii tartarizati ℥ij.
Misce—dosis ℥i. tertia quaque hora.
24. R
Guaiaci gummi resinae contritae ℥ij.
Mucilaginis acaciae ℥i.
Aque menthae piperitae ℥iij.
Liquoris volatilis cornu cervi ℥i.
Spiritus Lavandulae comp. ℥ij.
Misce—dosis cochlearium unum quaque hora tertia.

B. Boli.

25. R
Pulveris gummi guaiaci ℥i.
— ipecacuanhae comp. gr. x.
Confectionis opii q. s.
Fiat bolus singulis noctibus sumendus.

C. Pilulae.

26. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. iv.
Pulveris Jacobi gr. xxiv.
Confectionis opii q. s.
Fiat massa in pilulas viij. dividenda, quarum sumat
unam quarta quaque hora.

6. DIURETICA.

A. Mistura.

27. R
Tincturæ digitalis ʒi.
Spiritus lavandulæ comp. ʒi.
Aque ʒx.
Misce—dosis cochlearia tria magna sextis horis.

28. R
Misturæ camphoræ ʒvj.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici ʒij.
Tinct. scillæ ʒii.
Misce—dosis cochlearia duo, mag. ter in die.

29. R
Tincturæ scillæ m. xx.
Spiritus lavandulæ comp. ʒi.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ʒiſs.
Fiat haustus ter quater in die sumendus.

30. R
Tincturæ digitalis m. x.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici m. xx.
Potassæ supertartratis ʒiſs.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ʒiſs.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

31. R
Liquor: ammoniæ acetat: ʒvi.
Potassæ acetat: ʒij.
Syrup: ʒi.
Fiat haustus ter quater de die sumendus.

32. R
Potassæ supertartrat ʒi.
Pulv. scillæ gr. iij.
Pulv. Zingiber gr. v.
Fiat pulvis octava quaque hora sumendus.

7. EMETICA.

A. Mistura.

33. R
Antimonii tartarizati gr. iv.
Aque ferventis ℥iv.
Fiat solutio—dosis ℥i. omni horæ quadrante donec
superveniat vomitus.

B. Haustus.

34. R
Cupri sulphatis ℥i.
Aque puræ ℥ij.
Misce—fiat haustus emeticus.
35. R
Ipecacuanhæ radice contriti ℥i.
Aque ℥iij.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

8. EXPECTORANTIA.

A. Mistura.

36. R
Potassæ nitratis ℥iij.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. i.
Aque ℥ij.
Mucilaginis acacie ℥iv.
Misce—dosis ℥i. urgenti tusse.

37. R
Olei olivæ ℥iij.
Tinct. scillæ ℥ij.
Aque ℥xij.
Liquor. volatil. cornu cervi ℥ij.
Fiat emulsio—dosis cochlearia duo secunda quaque
hora.

B. Pilula.

38. R
Scillæ radice contritæ
Zingiberis radice contritæ aa ℥iij.
Saponis albi.
Ammoniaci contriti singulorum ℥i.
Aque q. s. ut fiant pilulæ LX.

39. R
Ipecacuanhæ radice contritæ gr. i.
Pulveris antimonialis gr. ij.
Extracti conii gr. iij.
Misce—fiat pilula.

9. NARCOTICA.

A. Haustus.

40. R
Tincturæ opii m. xxv.
Spiritus ætheris sulphurici m. xxx.
Aque ʒiſs.
Fiat haustus.

B. Pilulæ.

41. R
Extracti conii gr. xij.
Pulv. ipecac gr. vi.
— cinnamomi comp. gr. vi.
Fiat massa in pilulas sex dividenda: dosis pilula ter quaterve in die.
42. R Camphor. gr. xij.
Extract: Hyoscyam: gr. xvij.
vel
Extract Opii gr. vi. ʒſs.
Misco—fiant pilulæ xij.

10. TONICA.

A. Infusa.

43. R
Calumbæ radice contritæ ʒiſs.
Aque ferventis octarium cum semisse.
Maccera per horas duas, in vase leviter clauso
tum cola et adde
Confectionis aromaticæ ʒiſs.
Spiritus lavandulæ comp. ʒij.
Dosis ʒſs. secunda quaque hora.

44. Infus. Cinchon, ʒij.
Infus. Gentian Comp. ʒij.
Tinct Cinchon ʒij.
Potasse Carbonat ʒſs. fiat Mistura.

B. Pilulæ.

45. R
Zinci sulphatis ʒi.
Zingiberis radice contritæ ʒſs.
Confectio. rosæ q. s.
Misco optime et divide in pilulas 60—dosis pilula ter quaterve in die.

C. Pulveres.

46. R
Pulveris cinchonæ ʒi.
— cinnam. comp. gr. v.
Fiat pulvis.

D. Mistura.

47. R
Decocti cinchonæ, octarium.
Extracti ejusdem ʒj.
Acidi nitrici ʒiſs.
Misce—Dosis cochlearia tria tertia quaque hora.
48. R
Liquoris arsenicalis.
Spiritus lavandulæ compositi singulorum ʒij.
Aque octarium.
Misce—Dosis cochlearia tria ter in die.

11. VARIA.

A. Collyria.

49. R
Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis.
Aque singulorum ʒij.
Spiritus rectificati ʒss.
Fiat collyrium.

50. R
Zinci sulphatis gr. x.
Aq. fontan. ʒiij.
Aq. Rosar. ʒij. M.

B. Lotiones.

51. R
Ammoniæ muriatis ʒiv.
Spiritus rectificati ʒiv.
Aceti commun. ʒxij.
Fiat lotio.

52. R
Plumbi superacetat. ʒi.
Aq. puræ lbj.
Spt. rectificat ʒi. M.

C. Enemata.

53. R
Decocti anthemidis ℥x .
Sodæ sulphatis.
Olei olivæ $\text{aa } \text{℥i}$.
Fiat enema.

54. R
Amyli ℥ij .
Aque tepidæ ℥vi .
Fiat enema adde pro re nata
Tincturæ opii m. XL .

D. Gargarismata

55. R
Decocti cinchonæ ℥viij .
Aluminis ℥i .
Fiat gargarisma.

56. R
Potassæ nitratis ℥ij .
Aq. Ros.
Font. $\text{aa } \text{℥iiij}$. M.
Fiat gargarisma.

12 COMMON DRINKS AND EXTRAS.

Imperial Drink.

- R
Potassæ supertartratis ℥ij .
Potassæ nitratis ℥i .
Aque hordei octarios duos.
Misce pro potu ordinario.

Rice Water.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Rice..... | 5 ounces |
| Cinnamon | 1 drachm and a half |
| Sugar | 2 ounces and a half |
| Water | 20 pints |
- To be boiled down to two gallons.

Barley Water.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Barley..... | 5 ounces |
| Ginger (bruised) | $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce |
| Sugar | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces |
| Water | 20 pints |
- To be boiled down to two gallons.

Rice Pudding.
Each to contain,

Rice	3 ounces
Sugar	1 ounce
Milk	3 gills
Eggs	1
Cinnamon	1 blade.

Flour Pudding.
Each to contain,

Flour	4 ounces.
Sugar	1 ounce
Milk	3 gills
Eggs	1
Ginger	a few grains.

Sago Allowance.

Of Sago, boiled in a sufficient quantity of water down to a jelly	2 ounces
Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce
Wine	1 gill
A little grated nutmeg or cinnamon.	

Rice and Sago Jelly.

Rice	1 ounce
Sago	1 ounce
Barley	1 ounce
Water	6 pounds
Boil down to three pounds, and add	
Milk	1 pint, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to make it agreeably sweet.

For Fumigation.

<i>Take</i> Common salt	℥iv.
Oxide of manganese, in powder	℥i.
Sulphuric acid	f. ℥i.
Water	f. ℥ij.

The water and acid must be mixed together, and then poured over the other ingredients in a china basin, which should be placed in a pipkin of hot sand. The doors and windows of the room to be fumigated must be closely shut for two hours after the charged basin has been placed in it; then thrown open, and a current of air allowed to pass through the room.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

List of Articles to be furnished by the Barrack Department, for the use of Regimental Hospitals in Barracks.

KITCHEN.	SURGERY.	WARDS.
A set of Fire-irons	Fire-irons	Bedsteads
Fender	Fender	Paillasses
Trivet	2 Chairs	Pillows
Table	Forms	Bolsters
Dresser	Coal-box	Blankets
2 small Forms	Candlestick	Sheets
Shelves	Round Towel	Rugs
An Iron Pot, Pot-lid	Cupboard or	Chamber-pots
and Hooks	Shelves	1 Table for each
Wooden Ladle	A Tin Slipper Bath	Ward
Flesh-Fork		Small Forms
Bowls or Platters		Coal-box, small
Small ditto, or Por-		Fire-irons { Poker
ringers		viz., { Shovel
Trenchers		Fender
Spoons		Candlesticks or
Coal-Box		Lamps
Candlestick		Round Towels
Tin Can		1 Close Stool for
Earthen Pan		each Ward
Box, or Basket, for		2 Bed-pans for the
carrying Coals in		Hospital
the Wards		2 Urinals, ditto
Beckets, Mops, and	Sufficient for the Use	
Scrubbing Brushes		
Birch & hair brooms		
Round Towel		
1 Lantern		
2 Saucepans		
2 Large Tea-kettles		
Quart and Pint Pots		

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Canteen of Hospital Utensils for 250 Men.

- 1 Flesh-Fork
- 2 Iron Block-Tin Soup Ladles
- 12 Trenchers
- 12 Iron Spoons
- 2 Tin Saucepans, 1 of four quarts, and 1 of three quarts, to shut in each other
- 12 Tin Cups of one pint each
- 1 Horn Lantern
- 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, seven quarts
- 1 Tea-Pot, five pints
- 2 Tin Candlesticks with snuffers chained
- 1 Pewter Bed-Pan
- 1 Pewter Urinal
- 6 Knives and Forks
- 1 Pair of Steelyards
- 2 Pint Tin Pots with handles
- 12 Cotton Nightcaps
- 3 Yards of Osnaburgh
- 3 Round Towels
- 2 Rollers and 2 pair of Brackets
- 3 Yards of Flannel
- 1 Hand Scrubbing Brush
- 1 Whitewashing Brush
- 2 Sponges
- 2 Large Wooden Platters
- 2 Pewter Wash-hand Basins
- 1 Tinder Box and Steel
- 2 Packing Needles
- 1 Trivet
- 1 Pair of Wooden Scales and Weights, 2 oz. to 2 lb.

Separate.

- 1 Water Bucket
1 Close-stool Bucket, with Pan
1 Iron Kettle of 6 Gallons

Articles to be purchased by the Surgeon.

- 1 Long Scrubbing Brush, with heavy block leaded
1 Hair Broom
1 Rag Mop
8 Earthen Chamber-pots
Spitting Pans

N. B. With each Canteen is issued 1 Medicine Chest and 12 Sets of Bedding, packed in two bales of water-proof cloth, as an equipment for each Medical Officer of a Regiment, to be ready on the shortest notice for detached duty. A triplicate issue is only granted to Regiments of the greatest strength, as the *established equipment*; but on special emergency, duly stated to the Director-General, an additional supply of Bedding would be ordered, as a *temporary aid*, from the nearest store.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

DIET TABLE.

MEALS.	FULL.	HALF.	LOW.	Spoon or Fever.	REMARKS.
Breakfast.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	Tea.	Tea.	Extras.
Dinner.	2 lb. Meat. 1 lb. Bread. 1 lb. Potatoes 1 qt. Table Beer	1 lb. Meat. 1 lb. Bread. 1 lb. Potatoes	1 lb. Meat. 1 lb. Bread. 1 lb. Potatoes.	1 lb. Bread made into Pudding or Sago.	All extra Diet must be stated and charged in the proper column of the Diet Table, under the proper Name. Wine, used in Pudding or Sago, or in any other kind of Food, must be specially specified in the Remarks, and the rate per Pint, but at the actual cost of the Tea and Sugar.
Supper.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	Tea.	

NOTE.—The Fever or Spoon Diet is adapted to such Cases as will not allow of excitement from Animal Food, in the shape of Broth or otherwise; and any Extras to this rate of Diet, are supposed to be given with the same view.

Articles composing the different Diets for a Day, Avoirdupois Weight.					NOTE.
FULL.	HALF.	LOW.	SPOON or FEVER.		
Meat, . . . 12 oz.	Meat, . . . 8 oz.	Meat, . . . 4 oz.	Bread, . . . 8 oz.	The Meat is to be boiled, so as to make a pint of good Broth for the Dinner of each Patient, for which the Barley is allowed.	
Bread, . . . 16 "	Bread, . . . 12 "	Bread, . . . 8 "	or Sago, . . . 4 "		
Potatoes, . . 8 "	Potatoes, . . 10 "	Potatoes, . . 8 "	Tea, 4 dr.		
Oatmeal, . . 3 "	Oatmeal, . . 3 "	Oatmeal, . . 1 1/2 "	Sugar, 1 1/2 oz.		
or Rice, . . . 2 "	or Rice . . . 2 "	Barley, . . . 1 "	Milk, 4 "		
Barley, . . . 1 "	Barley, . . . 1 "	Tea, 2 dr.			
Sugar, . . . 1 "	Sugar, . . . 1 "	Sugar, 1 oz.			
Salt, 1 "	Salt, 1 "	Salt, 2 dr.			
Beer, 1 qt.		Milk, 2 oz.			

When it shall be found necessary to put any Patient upon a Milk Diet, it is to be done by giving a Pint of Milk morning and evening, for Breakfast and Supper, in place of Tea, the Spoon or Fever Diet, and one Pint for Dinner; and it will be expected that Medical Officers be careful not to order any Milk under the other heads of Diet, or promiscuously in case of Disease, as in many, it is not only unnecessary, but rather prejudicial to the recovery of the patient. In cases of Typhoid, Pneumonia, and in Putrida Pneumonia, as well as in Rheumatism, accompanying other Chronic Diseases, Milk is to be ordered with great caution, and only when the patient is in a state of Convalescence, and the Medical Officers are of opinion that it will be beneficial. During the period of Convalescence it is recommended to Medical Officers to put the patient upon a Diet of Milk, as it is the most nourishing and easily digested food in health; for much injury often arises, as has but too frequently been observed, from their passing at once from low or even Spoon Diets to more solid, fatty, or starchy food, to the usual Food of a healthy Man.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

A complete Set of Instruments with the modern Improvements for Regimental Hospitals.

- 1 Amputating Saw
- 1 Metacarpal Saw
- 24 Curved Needles
- 2 Amputating Knives
- 1 Catlin
- 2 Tenaculums
- 1 Bullet Forceps
- 1 Bone Forceps
- 2 Screw Tourniquets
- 4 Field Tourniquets
- 2 Compresses
- 2 Trephines
- 1 Trephine Forceps
- 1 Elevator
- 1 Lenticular
- 1 Brush
- 1 Key Tooth Instrument
- 1 Tooth Forceps
- 1 Tooth Lever
- 8 Scalpels
- 3 Silver Catheters
- 2 Elastic Gum Catheters.
- 1 Trocar with Spring Canula
- 1 Trocar for Hydrocele with ditto
- 1 Probing
- 1 Long Silver Probe
- 1 Set of Hey's Saws
- 1 Seton Needle
- 1 Bistoury for Fistula

APPENDIX, No. 5.

*Invoice of a Regimental Chest of Medicines for
a Corps of 300 Men.*

	Lib.	Un.
Acacie Gummi	1	0
— contriti	0	8
Acidi Muriatici	0	8
— Nitrici	0	6
— Sulphurici	0	4
Aris Æruginis Contrite	0	1
Aloes Spicatus Extracti	0	4
Aluminis	0	8
Ammoniaci	0	4
Ammoniae Carbonatis	0	2
— Muriatis	0	2
Anthemidis Florum	1	0
Antimonii Tartarizati	0	2
Argenti Nitratis	0	1
Aque Rosae	1	0
Calumbae Radicis Contrite	0	8
Camphorae	0	2
Cerati Calamine	4	0
— Saponis	0	8
Cinchonae Lancifoliae Cort. Cont.	4	0
Confectionis Aromaticae	0	4
— Opii	0	8
— Rosae Gallicae	0	8
Copaibae	0	8
	Cupri	

	Lib.	Un.
Cupri Sulphatis	0	1
Emplastri Lyttæ	2	0
— Resinae	1	0
Extracti Belladonnae	0	1
— Cinchonae	0	4
— Colocythidis Comp.	0	8
— Conii	0	2
— Opii	0	4
Ferri Sulphatis	0	1
Glycyrrhizae Radicis	0	4
Guaiaci Gummi-Resinae	0	2
— Ligni Rasi	0	4
Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydi	0	4
— Oxymuriatis	0	1
— Submuriatis	0	8
Ipecacuanhae Radicis Contrite	0	8
Jalapae Radicis Contrite	0	8
Liquoris Antimonii Tartarizati	0	4
— Plumbi Acetatis	1	0
— Volatilis Cornu Cervi	0	8
Linimenti Saponis Compositi	1	0
Magnesia Carbonatis	0	4
— Sulphatis	10	0
Mozerei Radicis	0	4
Olei Menthae Piperitæ	0	1
— Olive	1	0
— Ricini	A bottle	
— Terebinthinae	0	8
Filulae Hydrargyri	0	4
Plumbi Superacetatis	0	8
Potasse Nitratis	0	8
— Subcarbonatis	0	8
— Supertartratis	1	0
Pulveris Antimonialis	0	4
— Cinnamomi Compos	0	2
	Pulveris	

	Lib.	Un.
Pulveris Cretæ Compos. cum Opio	0	4
——— Ipecacuanhæ	0	8
Quassie Ligni Rasi	0	8
Rhæi Radicis Contritæ	0	8
Sarsaparillæ Radicis Concise	2	0
Sassafras Radicis Concise	0	4
Scillæ Radicis Contritæ	0	1
Sennæ Foliorum	0	8
Sodæ Subcarbonatis	0	2
——— Sulphatis	10	0
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici	0	8
——— Sulphurici	0	8
——— Rectificati	4	0
Sulphuris Loti	0	8
Tincturæ Camphoræ Comp.	0	8
——— Catechu	0	4
——— Cinchonæ Compos	0	8
——— Digitalis	0	4
——— Ferri Muriatis	0	4
——— Myrrhæ	0	4
——— Opii	0	8
——— Scillæ	0	4
Vini Colchici	0	4
——— Opii	0	4
Unguenti Cetacei	2	0
——— Hydrargyri Fortior	4	0
——— Nitratæ	0	8
——— Sulphuris Com.	10	0
Zinci Sulphatis	0	4
Zingiberis Radicis Contritæ	0	4
Dr. James's Powder	0	1
Linen spread with Adhesive Plaster	yards	8

Materials

Materials.

Fine Lint,	Lib.	3
Surgeon's Tow,	Lib.	6
Skins of Leather,	No.	2
Old Linen Sheets,		2
Linen and Calico Rollers,		24
Flannel Rollers,		6
Eighteen Tailed Bandages,		4
Bag Trusses,		6
Bougies in a Case,		24
Caustic ditto in ditto,		6
Common Splints,	Set	1
Broad Tape,	Piece	1
Thread for Ligatures,	Oz.	1
Pins,	Paper	1
Grain Scales and Weights,	Set	1
Ounce ditto and ditto,		1
Vials, in sorts,	No.	36
Gallipots, in ditto,		24
Graduated Glass Measure,		1
Writing Paper,	Quire	4
Wrapping ditto,		4
Pens,	No.	25
Ink Powder,	Paper	1
Wafers,	Oz.	1
Bolus Tile,	No.	1
Composition Mortar and Pestle,		1
Pill Boxes,	Paper	1
Urethra Syringes,	No.	6
Glyster ditto and Pipes,		1
Pewter Blood Pouringer,		1
Bolus Knives,		

Spreading

Spreading Spatula,	No.	1
Pot ditto,		1
Tin Panakin,		1
Tin Funnel,		1
Packthread,	Oz.	4
Surgeon's Sponges,	No.	6
Vial Corks,	Gro.	1
Oiled Cloth,	Yard	1

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Rules to be observed by Medical Officers in the Examination of Recruits.

1st. No Recruit to be deemed fit for Service if labouring under any acute or chronic disease, for which medical treatment is required at the time of examination.

2nd. Labouring under old cutaneous affections of the head or body, whatever their specific characters may be.

3d. Defect of eyesight, or morbid affections of the eyelids, including specks on Cornea, in whatever situation, as shewing former disease. Immobility or irregularity of Iris—morbid adhesions thereof, opacities of the lens. Fistula lachrymalis.

4th. Deafness or purulent discharge from the ear. Stammering, or defect of speech, which may render him unable to do the duty of a sentinel.

5th. Deficiency of many teeth, and particularly if accompanied with an unsound state of the remainder.

6th. Narrow flat chest, protruded, or depressed sternum, badly united fractures of the clavicle or acromion, or of any other bones; general appearance of pulmonic disease, particularly if combined with a strumous habit; marks of repeated cupping, or blistering.

7th. Visceral disease of abdomen, particularly if accompanied with enlargement of any particular viscus. Marasmus. Hernia—or preternatural enlargement of the ring.

8th. Varicose state of testicles or chord; deficiency or enlargement of testicles. Fistula in perineo or ano, extensive hemorrhoids.

9th. Morbid enlargement of bones or joints. Malformation or loss of toes or fingers; flat feet, nodes, contraction, or stiffness of joints.

10th. Varicose veins of legs, old cicatrices, adherent to the bone, or which may be likely to break out afresh on long continued exertion.

11th. Marks of punishment.

12th. Glandular swellings of groin, or neck, or general appearance of defect of health.

NOTE.—Whenever a Recruit does not bear the mark of having had the Small-pox, or Cow-pock, it is the duty of the examining Surgeon to vaccinate him at the first opportunity.

J. McGRIGOR.

INSTRUCTIONS.

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to approve of the following Regulations for the management of Regimental Hospitals, all Commanding Officers of Regiments, and all Medical Officers, and other persons concerned in the care of sick Soldiers, and in the management of Regimental Hospitals, are accordingly enjoined to act in strict conformity to the said Regulations, which, though framed principally with a view to Home Service, should be also observed on Foreign Service whenever it may be practicable.

1. Medical Officers are to perform their respective professional duties under the Instructions and Control of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, subject of course to the orders of their respective Commanding Officers, who cannot but be aware that Medical Officers must necessarily require considerable relaxation as to the routine duties of Parade.—The Commanding Officer will still possess, and should exercise, an effective control, in order to enforce due attention to the general health of the men and to their kind treatment in Hospital.

2. The first duty of a Medical Officer, on joining, is to make himself acquainted with the constituent parts of his Corps by personal examination, and by reference to the Regimental Returns.

3. When a Regiment is divided and stationed in different

Superintendence and Control.

First duty of a Medical Officer.

Station of Medical Officers.

cantonments, the Medical Officers are to be so distributed that the requisite aid may be afforded to as many Detachments as possible.

The Regimental Surgeon is in general to be stationed at the Head-Quarters, and the Assistant-Surgeon with the largest Detachment; but if, from any circumstance, the temporary presence of the Surgeon with a Detachment shall be necessary, the Commanding Officer will give directions accordingly, and explain the arrangement to the Director General.

As the spirit of this Regulation extends to the Divisions of a Regiment on its march, the Surgeon should accompany the last Division, as well to ascertain the diligence of the Assistant-Surgeon as to make the necessary arrangements for the care of the Sick who cannot be removed, or who may be left behind on the route.

Forage for the Surgeon's Horse.

4. In order to enable the Surgeon to visit Out-Posts and Detachments with greater facility, he is allowed Forage for a Horse, the charge for which is to be made in the Paymaster's Accounts.

Transfer of the Sick on a change of Quarters.

5. When a Regiment is ordered to change Quarters, the Surgeon is to transmit to the Director-General with the next Monthly Sick Return, a copy of the route, together with a List of the Sick, showing their state and distribution. On the termination of the march, a similar List is in like manner to be transmitted to the Director-General, distinguishing the names of the Sick, if any, who may have been unavoidably left behind at the late Head-Quarters, or at places on the route, and specifying the nature of their complaints, how long they have been ill, and where and under whose medical care they are placed. No man however who can be removed without risk in a baggage-wagon, should be left behind.

Any Patient necessarily so left is to be intrusted by the Regimental Surgeon to some other Medical Officer; or, if this be impracticable, to a private Practitioner, who should be furnished with an accurate and minute statement of the man's case, period of illness, and previous treatment; and the same course should be followed if a Patient be transferred to another Hospital at any other time.

The man, if left under the care of a Medical Officer of another Regiment, should be placed in the Hospital thereof, under the sanction of the Commanding Officer, and be included, as usual, in the Returns of such Hospital.

Any Medical Officer, or private Practitioner, who may be put in charge of a sick man, without the prescribed statement of his case and previous treatment, is to report the circumstance to the Director-General, through whom all correspondence respecting the man is to be transmitted, in order to avoid charges for postage.

6. If any Expense shall be necessarily incurred for the conveyance of a Sick Man from one Station to another, the same may be charged in the Paymaster's Accounts, in the mode prescribed by the War Office Circular Letter of the 16th July, 1833, No. 751, Appendix, No. 17.

Expense of removing the Sick.

7. When a Regiment leaves the Kingdom a Distribution of the Sick, at the date of Embarkation, specifying where, and under whose care, those left behind are placed, and showing the changes from the previous Monthly Return, is to be transmitted to the Director-General, together with the Annual Report and Return, completed to the 1st of the month in which the Embarkation takes place.

Arrangements when a Regiment proceeds upon Foreign Service.

On the arrival of a Regiment at its destination abroad, the Surgeon will present to the Principal Medical Officer on the Station a copy of his last yearly (or if made up for a broken

period, his last) Report of the Diseases of the Corps, or a Copy of the Historical Register in which such Report is entered.

Arrangements
when a Medi-
cal Officer is
removed.

8. On the removal of any Medical Officer in charge of a Regimental Dépôt or Detachment Hospital to another Station or Service, he is to furnish the Director-General with a similar Distribution of the Sick, made up to the date of relinquishing such charge, and is to deliver over Invoices of the Medical Stores, Hospital Books, Records, &c., taking a Receipt for the same from the Officer receiving them, who is immediately to send Duplicates of such Invoices and Receipt to the Director-General.

But such Stores, &c. are not to be transferred to any other Regiment without the express sanction of the Officer commanding on the Station, nor without reporting the same to the Director-General.

Attendance at
the Hospital.

9. Medical Officers must regularly visit the Hospital twice a day; in the morning, at nine o'clock, in the summer, and at ten in the winter; and in the evening, between eight and nine throughout the year: at which hours the Patients are to be prescribed for, and those newly admitted, after having had their persons cleaned, and clothes purified, or changed, are to be examined and allotted to their proper Division in the Hospital.

Prior to the Surgeon's second visit, the Assistant-Surgeon, if present, otherwise the Surgeon himself, must, at the bedside of the Patient, enter in the Register Book, the previous history of the complaint under its proper head, and in the manner prescribed by the Circular Letter of 20th January, 1821, Appendix, No. 1.

Prevention of
Disease.

10. It is a very important point of duty, and of great consequence to medical science, to prevent Disease by prophyl-

laetic measures, and by reference to predisposing causes; as age, temperament, trade, and climate, materially influence the rarity, or frequency of particular complaints.

11. The Medical Officer in charge is weekly to inspect the whole Regiment, for the detection of itch, venereal complaints, ocular disease, ulcers, and any ailments indicated by the countenance or skin, as fever, marasmus, small-pox, &c.

Periodical In-
spection for
detection of
Disease.

12. Except under urgent circumstances, not admitting of time for consultation, no Capital Operation is to be performed in a Regimental Hospital in Great Britain, without the previous consent of the Director-General, or Staff or District Surgeon; to whom the state of the Patient, the history of the Disease, and the reasons for the operation are to be described.

Capital Opera-
tions.

13. The Surgeon is responsible, and is required to report half-yearly, that every man, woman, and child, belonging to the Regiment, bears unequivocal marks of either Small or Cow-pox; and is to keep a Register of the names and appearances, on the days of examination, of all Patients vaccinated. If any one, who has not had the Small-pox, shall be unwilling to be vaccinated, the Surgeon should endeavour to remove the prejudice, by representing the harmless nature of the operation and its probable advantages. Any cases of Small-pox are to be immediately communicated to the Director-General in a special Report, specifying the name and age of each individual, and whether bearing previous satisfactory marks of Vaccination, and by whom vaccinated.

Vaccine Inoc-
ulation of
Small-pox.

If the Patient be a Soldier, and no marks of Vaccination exist, such fact, with a statement showing the date of his joining the Corps, by what Medical Officer examined on Enlistment, and with a copy of any Note or Memorandum transmitted by that Officer to the Regimental Surgeon, should be mentioned in the said Report. The Surgeon, with

his Yearly Report, s to transmit a List of the men, women, and children, who have had neither Small-pox nor Cow-pox, and who, through ignorance or prejudice, have objected to Vaccination.

Classification of Diseases.

14. From the first establishment of a Regimental or Depot Hospital, the Medical Officer in charge is to make a proper Classification of Diseases in the respective wards, and to treat similar diseases in contiguous beds.

Infectious Diseases.

15. Patients with infectious Diseases, as fevers, fluxes, small-pox, or measles, should be kept separate from Patients with other complaints. The whole of their bedding, before it is used again, or put into Store, is to be steeped in water frequently; and then to be thoroughly dried and exposed to the air, and afterwards washed with soap and water.

The straw of the beds is to be burnt, and the places or bedsteads where the Patients lay are to be well scoured with soap and hot water. If Barrack bedding, it must, immediately on being taken from the Patient, be put into and remain in water until delivered over to the proper Officer of the Barrack Department.

In all infectious cases, especially after the removal of a corpse, the apartment is to be well fumigated and ventilated.

Itch.

16. Men with Itch are, if practicable, to be placed in a separate room, or in a tent when the season will permit.

Reports on extraordinary Sickness.

17. When a Regiment is sickly, or when Cholera or any other formidable disease appears, either at Head-Quarters or in a cantonment, the Surgeon is immediately to report his opinion thereof by letter to the Director-General, stating, if contagious, how introduced; if epidemic, whether common in the neighbourhood, or originating among the Soldiers from severe duty, long exposure to cold and fatigue, imperfect

clothing, bad weather, or foul and noxious air in unventilated, crowded, and close Barracks, or from any other and what cause, together with a full detail of the medical treatment adopted.

18. In order to ensure the most effective aid to the Surgeon, he should allot to his Assistant specific duties, such as making Health Inspections weekly, bandaging and dressing sores and ulcers, filling up the Diet Tables, preparing the medicines prescribed for the Patients, and seeing the same invariably administered twice a day; as no part of this duty is, upon any account, to be delegated to Non-commissioned Officers or Servants: the Assistant is also, when required, to make out the Surgeon's periodical Returns, in order to familiarize himself with this branch of duty.

Ordinary Duties of the Assistant-Surgeon.

19. Phlebotomy and Cupping are to be performed either by the Surgeon or Assistant at the time of prescription, or as soon after as possible.

Bleeding and Cupping.

20. The Commander-in-Chief's General Orders are always to be referred to on the subject of Leave of Absence to Medical Officers.

Leave of Absence.

21. When a Detachment is without a Regimental Assistant-Surgeon, and is not within the reach of any Military Medical Officer, a private Practitioner may be engaged, receiving whilst so employed, through the Officer commanding the Detachment, an allowance for each person, at the under-mentioned rates, viz.—

Detachments without a Medical Officer.

If he supplies Medicines.

1½d.

2d.

If he does not supply Medicines.

1d.

1½d.

per week, if 50 or upwards.

per week, if under 50.

Private Practitioners receiving contract rates.

All charges for these allowances are to be made according to the form in the Appendix, No. 16, and are to be settled quarterly, if the Practitioner shall have had the medical charge during an entire quarter, or immediately on the termination of the service if less than a quarter.

Private Practitioners not receiving contract rates.

22. Bills, in the form prescribed in the Appendix, No. 2, are to be submitted to the Director-General in London or Dublin, as the case may be, for approval; on the receipt of which approval the amount may be charged, if supported by proof of payment, without reference to the War Office.

Blank forms of these Bills may be obtained from the Director-General on requisition.

Men on Sick Furlough.

23. The names and diseases of men sent on Sick Furlough are to be specified in the next Monthly Report, which should also specify the places to which the men are sent, with the date of commencement of each Furlough, and the period for which granted.

Inspection of Recruits.

24. The Regimental Surgeon is to inspect and examine Recruits before final approval, agreeably to the Instructions contained in the Appendix, No. 3.

Inspection of Barracks.

25. When a Regiment is in Barracks, the Medical Officer present is frequently to examine into the state of the Barracks and of their environs, in order to ascertain that due cleanliness and ventilation be preserved within, and that no nuisances exist without, and that the cooking-room be not used for washing or drying linen. Any improvements that may appear necessary are to be suggested to the Commanding Officer, and copies of such suggestions are to be forwarded to the Director-General with his next Monthly Return.

26. When the Regiment is billeted, it is the Medical Officer's duty to visit the Men's quarters frequently, to ascertain that they are free from infectious diseases, &c., and that the men's apartments and bedding are clean and dry.

Inspection of Quarters.

27. Medical Officers are, under the sanction of their Commanding Officers, to take care of, and, if necessary, to receive into the Regimental Hospital any Soldiers or Sailors who may be on Furlough, or too far detached from their respective Regiments or Ships to be attended by their own Medical Officers.

Sick Soldiers of other Corps, and sick Sailors.

28. The Wives and Children of Soldiers are not to be admitted into Hospital, except under special circumstances, and with the express sanction of the Officer Commanding. The facts and grounds of admission are to be stated to the Director-General in the next Monthly Sick Report.

Sick Women and Children.

29. When a Regiment or Depôt is in Barracks, a Hospital is to be provided, and supplied with furniture, bedding, and utensils, by the Barrack Department, according to Regulation. (Appendix, No. 4.)

Hospital in Barracks.

30. When a Regiment or Depôt is in Quarters, if the establishment of a Hospital shall have been authorized by the Director-General, the Surgeon is to provide a suitable house, in a dry situation, and with good water. No Hospital is to be engaged except by the week, unless specially sanctioned by the Director-General; and, to prevent any unnecessary increase of hospital-baggage, the fire-irons, tables, and forms, must be provided by the landlord, or hired at a weekly charge.

Hospital in Quarters.

Charges made in the accounts for rent, or hire of furniture, should be invariably supported by proper authority.

Hospital Tent in Camp. 31. When a Regiment is encamped, if a convenient house for a Hospital cannot be procured in the vicinity, a Hospital Tent will be allowed; and in such case, a hut for a cooking and mess-room must be constructed by a fatigue-party of the Regiment.

The tent should be surrounded by a trench for carrying off the water; and be floored with planks, either hired or purchased under the sanction of the Director-General.

Clothing of Patients.

32. Every Soldier, on admission to the Hospital, should possess two shirts, one waistcoat, and two pairs of stockings; and if stationed in Barracks is to be provided by the Barrack Department with the under-mentioned hospital dress, viz.:-

A Gown of Cotton or Flannel,
A Waistcoat, ditto,
A Pair of Trowsers, ditto,
A Night-cap, ditto,
A Pair of List Slippers.

Change of Linen for Patients.

33. Every Patient is to be provided with a clean shirt, and (if he can sit up) with a clean pair of stockings, twice a week, or oftener, if necessary; and with clean paillasse-cases once a month, and clean sheets once a fortnight, or oftener, if necessary. The Patients are to be shaved at least thrice a week; and every possible attention is to be paid to their personal cleanliness.

Washing of Personal Linen on Home Service.

34. The Patient's personal linen is to be washed out of the Hospital, by contract or other agreement; for which service a sum not exceeding four-pence per man per week will be allowed. But if in any special case this allowance shall be insufficient, the extra charge is to be satisfactorily accounted for.

35. Hospital Utensils, if not supplied by the Barrack Department, are to be provided under the orders of the Director-General, for each Regiment, in the proportion prescribed in Appendix, No. 5 of the annexed Schedule; and, for their more ready conveyance and better preservation, are to be packed in one or two canteens, suitable to the strength of the Regiment, and to the exigencies of Detachments. The expenses for the carriage of the said canteens, of the medicine chest, and of the other hospital stores, are to be defrayed out of the commuted allowance for the carriage of Regimental baggage on a march.

Hospital Utensils.

36. In Barrack Hospitals, Bedsteads and Straw are to be provided by the Barrack Department. In hired Hospitals, the straw is to be purchased by the Surgeon, and charged as a contingency in the Hospital Account; and if he cannot hire bedsteads, upon application to the Director-General, they will, if thought advisable, be supplied from the public Stores; as on no account are the Sick to be placed on the basement, or ground or lower floor of any building, particularly when not boarded.

Bedsteads and Straw.

Under each Patient should be placed, in the first instance, a mat or paillasse of straw; which, as soon as possible, should be raised from the floor on a bedstead, or some temporary prop.

37. Insane Officers and Soldiers, whether at home or abroad, should, under ordinary circumstances, be attended by the Medical Officers of the Corps to which they belong, for one month at least; as those Officers, from knowing the probable origin and causes of the complaint, may be most competent to its treatment in the earliest stages. But if, after a reasonable time, the Patient shall not recover, he should be sent to Chatham, and at the same time a detailed history of the case should be sent to the Commandant at

Insane Officers and Soldiers.

that station, and to the Director-General, in order that the Secretary at War's permission may be obtained for the removal of the Patient to the Government Lunatic Asylum at Chatham, if such removal shall be deemed advisable.

In every such case, the Patient should be sent in charge of a careful Non-commissioned Officer. And, at the same time, a minute history of the disorder, its origin, causes, and treatment, as directed by the Circular Letter, in the Appendix, No. 6, must be transmitted to that Asylum, not only from the Regimental Medical Officer, but from any Detachment, Garrison, or General Hospital, where the Patient may have been under treatment.

A complete statement of the service of any Soldier so transferred, together with the fullest information relative to his place of settlement, and nearest of kin, should also be sent to the Commandant at Chatham.

Discharge of
Soldiers for
Disability.

38. No man is to be discharged from the Service on account of Disability, except under the Rules laid down in the General Military Regulations, and in the Instructions, Appendix, No. 7.

Care of Hos-
pital Stores,
&c.

39. The Regimental Surgeon is to see that the Hospital Stores and Instruments be kept in good order, and that the Hospital bedding be frequently aired and kept in a dry and compact state, so as to be ready for use at the shortest notice.

Appointment
of and Allow-
ances to Hos-
pital Servants.

40. Besides the Hospital Serjeant borne upon the establishment of each Regiment of Cavalry and Battalion of Infantry, Orderly-men or Nurses are to be employed, according to the number and wants of the Sick. For a number not exceeding ten, one Orderly-man; and for any greater number, an additional Orderly for every ten Patients. A Nurse, however, may be substituted for an Orderly, at the discretion

of the Medical Officer; but wages shall not be allowed for such Nurse unless the daily average of Patients shall amount to fifteen; in which case Nine-pence a day, in addition to the ordinary ration, will be granted to her.

41. The Servants shall be allowed daily Rations, according to the Table in the Appendix, No. 8. Servants' Ra-
tions.

42. The Serjeant's duties are to take charge of the bedding and utensils and other Hospital Stores, for which he is answerable to the Surgeon, who is responsible to the Public for any damage or loss; Duties of Hos-
pital Serjeants.

To take charge of, and be responsible for, the Necessaries of every Patient admitted into the Hospital;

To ticket the pack thereof, and to prevent the Patient's access to it without his permission;

To superintend the cleaning of the wards early every morning, and oftener when necessary, taking care that every nuisance be removed as soon as possible;

To see that every Patient has his face and hands washed, and his hair combed before the Surgeon visits the Hospital; that those Patients, who are able to sit up, fold up their beds every morning by six o'clock in summer, and eight in winter; that they separate the bedding, and air it every day for two hours in fine weather; and that they render any assistance to their sick comrades which the attending Medical Officer may think compatible with their state *;

To go round, at hours fixed by the Surgeon for administering medicine and nourishment, to see that the Patients punctually receive the same;

To go every morning and evening round the wards, to call the Roll and report to the attending Medical Officer, at

* By due attention to this Rule, the extreme number of Servants allowed by Regulation need not be employed on all occasions.

his first visit, such men as were absent, and whether the Hospital has been regular and in good order, with any other circumstance of importance which may occur to him.

Appointment
of Acting Hos-
pital Sergeants.

43. If a Soldier under the rank of a Serjeant be employed as Acting Hospital Serjeant in a Reserve or Detachment Hospital, no allowance beyond the ration of full diet is admissible for him.

Hospital
Orderly.

44. The duties of an Orderly-man are to attend on the Sick, administer their medicines and comforts, keep the wards clean, and make himself generally useful.

Nurse.

45. The duties of a Nurse are similar to those of an Orderly-man, and, unless her time be fully occupied, she is also to wash the Hospital bedding and towels, when not performed by the Barrack Department, and to be constantly attentive to the state of the bedding, and to make all small repairs.

She should be sober, careful, cleanly, and active, and be preferably selected from among the wives of the Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers, if one duly qualified can be found.

Quietness in
Hospital.

46. As Quietness is indispensable in Hospitals, every duty should be performed with the least possible noise, more especially at night.

Every Patient must be in bed by eight o'clock in winter, and nine in summer, and no conversation must be admitted after that time.

Ventilation of
the Wards.

47. The wards are to be ventilated according to the state of the weather and the diseases of the Patients: for this duty the Surgeon is responsible; injudicious ventilation being hurtful.

48. The custom of washing floors and covering them with sand or saw-dust is positively forbidden. Dry-rubbing with a brush, mounted on a heavy block, is to be substituted; as the floor is never to be washed unless under the special direction of the Medical Officer; the sides of the room, if of wood, may be, however, cleaned with soap and water.

Dry-rubbing
the Floors.

49. The wards, whenever the Surgeon may think it necessary, are to be fumigated, and, with the approbation of the Commanding Officer, the plastered walls may be white-washed; and for this purpose, in a Barrack Hospital, a Requisition is to be made to the Barrack-master.

Fumigation

50. The windows of the Hospital Tent are to be opened, and the sides lowered every day to admit fresh air; at which time the beds of convalescent Patients, and of others able to sit up, are to be made.

Ventilation of
Hospital Tent.

The paillases are to be occasionally scoured with soap and water, under the special direction of the Surgeon. Rugs, blankets, &c., in fine weather, are, after being beaten and shaken, to be hung out on lines or bushes, or spread in the sun on the dry ground.

51. In order to prevent crowding the Hospital, every man is to have a separate bed, with a space of five feet at least allotted to it, and of two feet between each bed, and, if the apartment be under ten feet high, a greater space is to be allowed.

Hospital not
to be crowded.

52. The duties of the Hospital Sentries are not to admit any person except the Medical Officers, the Officers of the Regiment, and the persons employed in the Hospital; to prevent liquor or any other articles being carried into the

Hospital Sen-
tries.

Hospital without the Surgeon's permission; and not to allow any Patient to go beyond the prescribed boundaries, without a Ticket of Leave from the attending Surgeon. No venereal Patient is to be indulged with such Ticket.

Diet of the Sick.

53. Medical Officers are to be guided by the Diet Tables in Appendix, No. 8, as to the species and quantity of food for the Sick. If a deviation from that Table shall be judged indispensably necessary for any Patient, a special Report of the nature and reason thereof should be made to the Director-General with the next Monthly Return.

A fair copy of the Diet Table is to be pasted on a Board, and hung up in a conspicuous place in every ward of the Hospital.

Diet Rolls.

54. Diet Rolls, agreeably to forms supplied periodically by the War Office, are to be filled up daily, and hung up in a conspicuous part of the Hospital. The totals of each Roll, besides being specified in figures, are to be stated in words, by the Medical Officer who signs the said Roll; which is to be so kept as to admit of being conveniently referred to, and forwarded to the War Office, if required.

It behoves Medical Officers to be very particular in the details of the Diet Rolls, as any charges in their Quarterly Expenditure Returns which may not be borne out by the said Rolls will be disallowed.

Equal attention is necessary to the insertion of Diets and Extras in the Medical Registers.

Diet, how to be provided.

55. Every article of Diet for the Sick in Hospitals on Home Service is to be provided under the superintendence of the Surgeon, and to be charged in the Quarterly Expenditure Returns.

56. The Meat, which is to be of good quality, and of ^{Meat*} pieces best suited to the Sick, should, whenever practicable, be procured from the Contractor for the Troops. If it cannot be obtained at the same price, any necessary extra charge not exceeding one penny per pound, will be allowed.

57. The Bread is to be of the best Household sort.

Bread*.

58. Wine or Spirits, if indispensably necessary in any case, may be administered; but under the vigilant superintendence of the Medical Officers, who will be held responsible for the due custody of these articles, as well as of any other articles in store, such as Tea, Sugar, &c.

Wine, Spirits, and Malt Liquor.

Good Malt Liquor, in many cases, may be substituted for Wine.

59. The Surgeon is, at his own expense, to provide and keep up a complete set of capital Instruments, agreeably to the List in Appendix No. 9, besides a Pocket-case of Instruments and Lancets: every Regimental Surgeon will, however, be supplied by the Public with a set of Cupping Instruments; but if lost or damaged, he must replace or repair them at his own charge.

Instruments for the Surgeon.

60. Assistant Surgeons of Cavalry, as being frequently detached from Head Quarters, and Assistant Surgeons of Infantry, when in charge of Regiments or Reserves, shall be provided, at the public expense, with a complete set of capital Instruments; but every Assistant Surgeon is, at his own expense, to provide himself with a Pocket-case of Instruments and Lancets.

Instruments for the Assistant Surgeon.

* The Hospital Servants are to be supplied with Bread and Meat of the same price and quality as the Troops are supplied with.

Every charge preferred by Assistant Surgeons, exceeding Five Shillings for grinding or repairing these Instruments, is to be supported by the approval of the Director-General.

Loss or Damage of Surgical Instruments.

61. On Foreign Service these articles may, in case of loss or damage, be replaced from the Public Stores, at the regulated prices.

Medicine Chest.

62. Regiments are furnished according to their establishment, with one or more Medicine Chests, agreeably to the Invoice in the Appendix No. 10, to which invoice Medical Officers are expected generally to confine their practice. A Medicine not in the Chest is not to be used, without the previous permission of the Director-General, unless the circumstances are so urgent as not to admit of a reference to him; and in such case the Medicine may be purchased. If the expense of the Medicines so purchased during a Quarter shall exceed Twenty Shillings, the Medical Officer is to report the circumstances to the Director-General, whose approval of the charge is to be annexed to the Accounts.

All such charges are to be supported by a declaration of the Medical Officer, that the Medicines were necessarily purchased, and upon the best and cheapest terms.

Manner of obtaining Supplies of Medicines.

63. Supplies of Medicines for the Medical Chest are to be drawn from the Public Laboratory, by half-yearly returns and requisitions, made to the Director-General by the Medical Officer in charge, viz. on the 1st of April and 1st of October. If any intermediate supply should be unavoidably necessary, a requisition in duplicate should be sent to the Director-General, unless the medical stores of any neighbouring regiment can supply the articles wanted; in which case a regular voucher, signed by the parties borrowing and lending, must be transmitted by the latter in his next return.

64. The Wives, Children, and Servants of Officers, and the Wives and Children of Soldiers, are allowed Medicine from the Chest, and Medical Officers are to visit and prescribe for them, if with the sanction of the Commanding Officer.

Medicines and Attendance for Women and Children.

65. In cases requiring the use of Leeches, the names and diseases of the Patients are to be specified; and the charge is to be vouched by the Medical Officer's declaration that the Leeches were purchased on the best and cheapest terms; as under ordinary circumstances, venesection and cupping should be resorted to.

Leeches.

66. In cases requiring Steel Trusses, requisitions in duplicate are to be transmitted to the Director-General, specifying the dimensions and description of the Trusses, and the names of the men for whom required.

Steel Trusses.

ACCOUNTS.

67. All sums necessary to meet the Expenditure of a Regimental Hospital, are to be drawn from the Paymaster upon the estimates of the Medical Officer in charge, who is responsible for the due appropriation of the money, as well as for the general superintendence of the Hospital and Servants; he is likewise to see that all bills, for the service of the Hospital, be duly discharged and kept, together with the Receipts, in order that the same may be forthcoming if required; and that every article be provided of good and proper quality, and at the lowest market price.

Receipts and Expenditure.

68. The Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital at home is to render a Quarterly Account of his expenditure agreeably to the forms furnished by the War Office; but he is to pay for the supplies to the Hospital, at least once in every month.

Quarterly Account to be rendered.

Men in the Hospital of another Regiment.

69. Monthly returns of such men are to be rendered in the manner pointed out by Article 232 of the Explanatory Directions.

Postage and Stationery.

70. No charge is admissible in the Hospital Accounts, the expenses necessarily incurred being liable to be defrayed out of the commuted allowances for Regimental Postage and Stationery. See the Circular Letters from the War Office, dated 25th July and 30th October, 1833. Appendix, No. 18 and 19.

Contingent Charges.

71. Before any Charge is made in the Hospital Contingent Accounts for the following miscellaneous expenses, namely, Medicines, Leeches, cleaning the Hospital, extra washing, or any other contingent expenses not by regulation provided for, or admissible as extras, a Statement thereof, supported by sufficient vouchers and explanations, is to be submitted to the War Office in the usual form on, or immediately after, the last day of every quarter, when the same will be returned with an authority to charge the whole amount, or such part as may be approved.

Account to be charged in the Regimental Pay-List.

72. On the receipt of such War Office authority, the Medical Officer will close his Quarterly Account, in order that the same, after being certified by the Commanding Officer, may be annexed to, and charged in, the Regimental Pay List by the Paymaster.

Settlement of Accounts for a broken period.

73. Every Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital, before he quits his situation, or leaves the Kingdom, must make up his Accounts to the date when the Hospital ceased to be under his charge.

Hospital Books and Returns.

74. The Hospital Books and Returns required are as follow, viz. :—

1st. A Letter Book, in which all official Letters, either written or received by the Medical Officer in charge, are to be entered for the inspection of the Regimental Commanding Officer, the Director-General, or any other superior Medical Officer.

The said Book is to be provided out of the Regimental Allowance for Stationery.

2d. A Monthly Sick Return, in the Form No. 12, in the Appendix, commencing from the 1st of each month, is to be transmitted to the Director-General. This Return, which is to specify the total number of Sick, distinguishing those at Head Quarters from those on Detachment or Furlough, or in General Hospital, and which should contain any other information not of sufficient importance for a special report to the Director-General, is to be regularly dispatched on the 1st of the month, whether a Hospital be established or not, or whether the Regiment be stationary, or on a march. The nomenclature to be strictly in accordance with the table of Diseases, Appendix No. 11.

If the Hospital be in a District in which a Superior Medical Staff Officer is acting, the Return should be sent through him.

3d. A Yearly Return, and Report of Sick, and Medical transactions, to be made out to the 31st March, and to be transmitted, within fourteen days from that date, to the Director-General.

4th. A Half-Yearly Return of Medicines (Appendix No. 13) to be transmitted to the Director-General at the same time with the requisition for Medicines.

5th. A Register Book for cases of Vaccination and Small-Pox, and for Reports on Recruits.

Letter Book.

Monthly Sick Return.

Yearly Return and Report of Sick, &c.

Half-Yearly Return of Medicines.

Register of Vaccination Cases, &c.

Historical
Register.

6th. A Historical Register for copies of the Yearly Returns and Reports of the Surgeon and his Assistant, in order that the Medical History of the Corps may be kept complete, and in a connected and consecutive form.

Medical Register of Cases of Disease.

7th. A Medical Register to contain a detailed history of every case of disease (Itch excepted), with the treatment employed (vide Circular dated 20th January, 1821, Appendix No. 1), and a daily entry of Diets and Extras.

Defaulter's Book.

8th. A Defaulter's Book in the form proscribed by the Circular of the 20th December, 1830, (Appendix No. 15.)

All the before-mentioned Returns and Books, except the Letter Book, will be supplied upon periodical requisitions to the Director-General, Appendix, No. 14.

Guard Book.

9th. A Guard Book, to be provided by the War Office, for keeping together, in a regular series, Duplicate Accounts and Returns, and other documents.

Monthly Diet Roll.

10th. Monthly Diet Rolls to be furnished periodically by the War Office.

Custody and subsequent disposal of the Books.

75. These Books, &c. are to be kept with the greatest care, and to be always deposited in the Surgery for inspection, in order that the Commanding Officer, with the help of his own occasional visits, and the daily Reports of the visiting Officer and Surgeon, may judge how far the several duties of the Hospital are properly performed.

If the Books shall accumulate to an unwieldy bulk, a representation is to be made to the Director-General, who will give orders for their disposal; and, in the event of the Regiment leaving the kingdom, all Books which have

ceased to be in use more than one year, are to be left in the hands of the Principal Medical Officer where the Regiment embarks, and the circumstance is to be reported to the Director-General.

76. Medical Officers should correspond direct with the Secretary-at-War on all financial points, and with the Director-General in London or Dublin, as the case may be, upon all professional points.

Correspondence.

77. All Letters and Returns for the Director-General are to be addressed to him, under cover, to the Right Honourable the Secretary-at-War, War Office, London, with the words "Medical Department" in the left-hand corner; and to be sent unsealed, unless confidential Reports, in which case the word "confidential," and the writer's signature, should be added in the left-hand corner. A separate letter is to be written upon every distinct head of communication: and, in all replies and references to the former correspondence, the date and number of the last letter should be quoted.

Mode of Correspondence with the Army Medical Department.

HOWICK.

WAR OFFICE,
31st October, 1835.

APPENDIX.

IN adding the following Formulary for the guidance of the Medical Officers of the Army, the principal object in view has been to combine simplicity with efficiency in the mode of prescription; but whilst deviations from this Formulary are discouraged, it is not intended to preclude Medical Officers, in cases of emergency, from a recourse to other Medicines.

(Signed) J. M'GILLOCH.

Army Medical Department.

FORMULARY.

1. ABSORBENTIA.

A. MISTURÆ.

- No. 1. R Magnesiæ sub carbonatis . . . ʒ iij.
Sodæ subcarbonatis . . . Gr. xv.
Zinziberis radicis contri . . . ʒ i.
Aque mentha piperis . . . ʒ vi.
Fiat mistura.—Dosis ʒ ij. ter in die.
2. R Pulv. cretæ c. c. opio . . . ʒ i.
Pulv. catechu extract. . . ʒ ij.
Muc. acaciæ . . . ʒ jfl.
Aq. puræ . . . ʒ iiifl.
Misce.—Fiat mistura, cujus capiat coch. iij.
larg. post singulas sedes liquidas.

2. ALTERANTIA.

A. DECOCTA.

3. R Decocti sarsaparillæ comp. . . ʒ v.
Hydrargyri oxymuriatis . . . Gr. ʒ.
Misce, bis de die sumend.

B. MISTURÆ.

4. R Decoct. sarsaparillæ . . . ʒ vij.
Acidi nitrici diluti . . . ʒ i.
Aque octarium.
Sacchari albi . . . ʒ ij.
Misce, in die sumenda partitis vicibus.
5. R Hydrargyri oxymuriatis . . . Gr. vi.
Spiritus rectificati . . . ʒ xij.
Fiat solutio.—Dosis ʒ ij. ad ʒ fl.—Ex cyatho
decoct. sarsaparil. comp.

C. PILULÆ.

6. R Hydrargyri submuriatis . . . Gr. vi.
Extracti conii . . . ʒ fl.
Misce et divide in pilulas xij.—Dosis pilula, bis
ter ve de die.
7. R Hydrargyri submuriatis . . . Gr. vi.
Pulveris antimonialis . . . Gr. xij.
Confectionis rosæ . . . q. s.
Divide massam in pilulas sex.—Dosis pilula bis
vel ter de die pro re optata.
8. R Hydrargyri submuriatis . . . ʒ fl.
Extracti opii . . . Gr. xv.
Antimonii tartarizati . . . Gr. v.
Mucilaginis acacie quantum satis sit.
Divide massam in pilulas xxx.
9. R Extracti colocynthidis compositi.
Saponis albi, singulorum . . . ʒ i.
Rhasi radicis contriti . . . ʒ fl.
Antimonii tartarizati . . . Gr. x.
Misce et divide in pilulas lx. Sumt. unam bis
terve de die pro re optata.

3. ANTISPASMODICA.

A. HAUSTUS.

10. R Tincturæ opii m. xxx.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici . . . ʒi.
 ——— lavandulæ compositi . . ʒß.
 Aquæ ʒi ß.
 Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

11. R Ol. menth. piperis gtt. ij.
 Magnesiæ gr. xxv.
 Tinct. sennæ ʒß.
 Aq. menth. piperis ʒß.
 Misce.—Fiat haustus.

4. ASTRINGENTIA.

A. MISTURÆ.

12. R Acaciæ gummi contriti . . . ʒij.
 Aquæ ʒviij.
 Pulveris cretæ compositi cum opio ʒi.
 Tincturæ catechu ʒß.
 Misce.—Dosis cochleare ij. singulis horis.
13. R Acaciæ gummi contriti . . . ʒiv.
 Sacchari albi ʒij.
 Aquæ tepidæ ʒviij.
 Misce et cola, dein adde
 Tincturæ catechu ʒi.
 Dosis ʒi. pro re nata.

14. R Plumbi superacetat. Gr. i.
 Opii pur. Gr. ß. ad i.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.
 Misce.—Fiat pilula, bis quotidie.

5. CATHARTICA.

A. MISTURÆ.

15. R Magnesie vel sodæ sulphatis . . ʒi ß.
 Infusi sennæ ʒviij.
 Misce.—Dosis ʒij. secunda quaque hora donec
 alvus respondeat.

16. R Olei ricini ʒi ß.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ ʒi.
 Misce et adde gradatim
 Aquæ menthæ piperis ʒv.
 Sacchari albi ʒij.
 Fiat mistura dosis ʒi ß.

B. PULVERES.

17. R Jalapæ radicis contriti . . . ʒi.
 Potassæ supertartratis . . . ʒij.
 Pulveris cinnamomi comp. . . Gr. viij.
 Misce.
18. R Hydrargyri submuriatis . . . Gr. v.
 Jalapæ radicis contriti . . . ʒi.
 Misce.

19. R Magnes. sulphat. ℥ iv.
 Infus. ros. ℥ iij.
 Acid. sulphuric. dilut. gtt. x.
 Misce.—Fiat haustus.

C. PILULÆ.

20. R Hydrargyri submuratis . . . Gr. v.
 Extracti colocynthidis comp. . . Gr. x.
 Fiant pilulæ duæ, quarta vel sexta quaque hora
 sumenda, donec alvus respondeat.

21. R Aloes spicata extracti contriti . . ℥ ij.
 Saponis albi ℥ i.
 Olei menthæ piperis m. vi.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s. ad massam formandam
 in pilulas xxxvi. dividendam.

G. DIAPHORETICA.

A. MISTURÆ.

22. R Liqueoris ammoniæ acetatis . . ℥ ij.
 Sacchari albi ℥ ij.
 Aquæ menthæ piperis ℥ vi.
 Misce.—Dosis ℥ i. tertia quaque hora.

23. R Mistura, No. 22 ℥ viij.
 Liqueoris antimonii tartarizati . . ℥ ij.
 Misce.—Dosis ℥ i. tertia quaque hora.

24. R Guaiaci gummi resinæ contritæ . . ℥ ij.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥ i.
 Aquæ menthæ piperis ℥ iij.
 Spiritus lavandulæ comp. ℥ ij.
 Misce.—Dosis cochlearium unum tertia quaque
 hora.

B. BOLL.

25. R Pulveris gummi guaiaci ℥ i.
 ——— ipecacuanhæ comp. . . . Gr. x.
 Confectionis Rosæ gallicæ q. s.
 Fiat bolus singulis noctibus sumendus.

C. PILULÆ.

26. R Hydrargyri submuratis Gr. iv.
 Pulveris Jacobi Gr. xxiv.
 Confectionis Rosæ gallicæ q. s.
 Fiat massa in pilulas viij. dividenda, quarum
 sumat unam quarta quaque hora.

7. DIURETICA.

A. MISTURÆ.

27. R Tincturæ digitalis ℥ i.
 Spiritus lavandulæ comp. ℥ i.
 Aquæ ℥ x.
 Misce.—Dosis cochlearia tria magna sextis horis.

28. R Mistura camphoræ ℥ vi.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici ℥ ij.
 Tinct. scillæ ℥ ij.
 Misce.—Dosis cochlearia duo, mag. ter in die.

29. R Tincturæ scillæ m. xx.
 Spiritus lavandulæ comp. ʒ i.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒ iſſ.
 Fiat haustus ter quaterve in die sumendus.

30. R Tincturæ digitalis m. x.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici m. xx.
 Potassæ nitratis Gr. xij.
 Aquæ menthæ piperis ʒ iſſ.
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

31. R Aquæ menthæ piperis
 Liquor. ammoniæ acetat. ʒā . . . ʒ vi.
 Potassæ acetat. ʒ iij.
 Syrup. ʒ i.
 Fiat haustus ter quaterve de die sumendus.

32. R Potassæ sapertartrat. ʒ i.
 Pulv. scillæ Gr. iij.
 Pulv. Zingiber Gr. v.
 Fiat pulvis octava quaque hora sumendus.

8. EMETICA.

A. MISTURÆ.

33. R Antimonii tartarizati. Gr. iv.
 Aquæ ferventis ʒ iv.
 Fiat solutio.—Dosis ʒ i. omni horæ quadrante
 donec superveniat vomitus.

B. HAUSTUS.

34. R Cupri sulphatis Gr. x, vel Gr. xx.
 Aquæ puræ ʒ iij.
 Misce.—Fiat haustus emeticus.

35. R Ipecacuanhæ radicis contriti . . . ʒ ſſ.
 Aquæ ʒ iſſ.
 Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

9. EXPECTORANTIA.

A. MISTURÆ.

36. R Potassæ nitratis ʒ iſſ.
 Antimonii tartarizati Gr. i.
 Aquæ ʒ iij.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ ʒ iv.
 Misce.—Dosis ʒ i. urgenti tusse.

37. R Olei olivæ ʒ iſſ.
 Tinct. scillæ ʒ iij.
 Aquæ ʒ xij.
 Liquor. volatilis cornu cervi . . . ʒ iij.
 Fiat emulsio.—Dosis cochlearia duo secunda
 quaque hora.

B. PILULÆ.

38. R Scillæ radicis contritæ.
 Zingiberis radicis contritæ.
 Saponis albi singulorum ʒ i.
 Ammoniaci contriti ʒ iij.
 Aquæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ LX.
 39. R Ipecacuanhæ radicis contritæ . . . Gr. ʒ.
 Pulveris antimonialis Gr. iij.
 Extracti conii Gr. iij.
 Misce.—Fiat pilula.

10. NARCOTICA.

A. HAUSTUS.

40. R Tincturæ opii m. ℥ xv.
 Spiritus ætheris sulphurici m. ℥ xxx.
 Aquæ ℥ iij.
 Fiat haustus.

B. PILULÆ.

41. R Extracti conii Gr. xij.
 Pulv. ipecac. Gr. vi.
 — cinnamomi comp. Gr. vi.
 Fiat massa in pilulas sex dividenda. Dosis
 pilula ter quaterve in die.
42. R Camphor. Gr. xij.
 Extract. Hyoscyam. Gr. xvij.
 vel
 Extracti Opii Gr. vi.
 Misce.—Fiant pilulæ xij.

11. TONICA.

A. INFUSA.

43. R Calumbæ radicis contritæ ℥ iij.
 Aquæ ferventis octarium cum semisse.
 Macera per horas duas, in vase leviter clauso
 tum cola et adde
 Confectionis aromaticæ ℥ iij.
 Spiritus lavandulæ comp. ℥ ij.
 Dosis ℥ ß. secunda quaque hora.

44. R Infus. gentian comp. ℥ viij.
 Tinct. cinchon. ℥ iv.
 Potassæ carbonat. ℥ ß. fiat mistura.

B. PILULÆ.

45. R Zinci sulphatis ℥ i.
 Zingiberis radicis contritæ ℥ ß.
 Confectio. rosæ q. s.
 Misce optime et divide in pilulas 60.—Dosis
 pilula ter quaterve in die.

C. PULVERES.

46. R Pulveris cinchonæ ℥ i.
 — cinnam. comp. Gr. v.
 Fiat pulvis.

D. MISTURÆ.

47. R Decocti cinchonæ, octarium.
 Extracti ejusdem ℥ j.
 Acidi nitrici diluti ℥ iij.
 Misce.—Dosis cochlearia tria tertia quaque horâ.
48. R Liquoris arsenicalis ℥ iij.
 Spiritus lavandulæ compositi ℥ iv.
 Aquæ octarium.
 Misce.—Dosis cochlearia tria ter in die.

12. VARIA.

A. COLLYRIA.

49. R Liqueoris ammoniac acetatis.
 Aquæ singulorum
 Spiritus rectificati
 Fiat collyrium.
50. R Zinci sulphatis Gr. x.
 Aq. fontan.
 Aq. rosar.

B. LOTIONES.

51. R Ammoniac murialis.
 Spiritus rectificati
 Aceti commun.
 Aquæ
 Fiat lotio.

52. R Plumbi superacetat.
 Aq. puræ
 Spt. rectificat.

C. ENEMATA.

53. R Decocti anthemidis.
 Sodæ sulphatis.
 Olei olivæ aa
 Fiat enema.

54. R Amyli
 Aquæ tepidæ
 Fiat enema adde pro re nata
 Tincturæ opii m.

D. GARGARISMATA.

55. R Decocti cinchonæ
 Aluminis
 Fiat gargarisma.
56. R Potassæ nitratis
 Aq. ros. Aq.
 Font. aa.
 Fiat gargarisma.

13. COMMON DRINKS AND EXTRAS.

IMPERIAL DRINK.

- R Potassæ supertartratis
 Potassæ nitratis
 Aquæ hordei octarios duos.
 Misce pro potu ordinario.

RICE WATER.

- Rice 5 ounces
 Cinnamon 1½ drachm
 Sugar 2½ ounces
 Water 20 pints
 To be boiled down to two gallons.

BARLEY WATER.

- Barley 5 ounces
 Ginger (bruised) ¼ of an ounce
 Sugar 2½ ounces
 Water 20 pints
 To be boiled down to two gallons.

RICE PUDDING.

- Each to contain,
 Rice 3 ounces
 Sugar 1 ounce
 Milk 3 gills
 Eggs 1
 Cinnamon 1 blade.

FLOUR PUDDING.

Each to contain,

Flour	4 ounces
Sugar	1 ounce
Milk	3 gills
Eggs	1
Ginger	a few grains.

SAGO ALLOWANCE.

Of sago, boiled in a sufficient quantity

of water down to a jelly	2 ounces
Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce
Wine	1 gill

A little grated nutmeg or cinnamon.

RICE AND SAGO JELLY.

Rice	1 ounce
Sago	1 ounce
Barley	1 ounce
Water	6 pounds
Boil down to three pounds, and add.	
Milk	1 pint, and a
sufficient quantity of sugar to make it agreeably sweet.	

FOR FUMIGATION.

Take Common salt	\mathfrak{z} iv.
Oxide of manganese, in powder	\mathfrak{z} i.
Sulphuric acid	\mathfrak{f} \mathfrak{z} i.
Water	\mathfrak{f} \mathfrak{z} ij.

The water and acid must be mixed together, and then poured over the other ingredients in a china basin, which should be placed in a pipkin of hot sand. The doors and windows of the room to be fumigated must be closely shut for two hours after the charged basin has been placed in it; then thrown open, and a current of air allowed to pass through the room.

APPENDIX I.

(CIRCULAR.)

Army Medical Department,
20th January, 1821.

SIR,

We have to apprise you, that in future the details of Fatal Cases to this Office, with the Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Sick Returns, may be discontinued. Their regular transmission, under the following circumstances, is, however, still strictly required:—

- 1st. When a Patient is transferred from one Hospital to another, or to England from abroad; as in the case of Invalids.
- 2d. When men are treated without mercury, in a Hospital not belonging to their own Regiment.
- 3d. When specially required by this Department, or the Principal Medical Officer of the Station.
- 4th. When necessary to illustrate a Morbid Preparation.
- 5th. When, from its peculiarity and rare occurrence, it may be deemed interesting; on all such occasions the judgment of the attending Medical Officer will, it is expected, anticipate our wishes.

In making, however, this abridgment of labour, we hold the Regimental Surgeons responsible for the accuracy of their Medical Registers; and we enjoin the Principal Medical Officers, in their superintending visits, to be especially careful in the examinations and report of those public Documents, into which every Case (Itch excepted) should be fully and scientifically entered, in a fair and legible hand-writing, so that at no future opportunity shall there be experienced the least difficulty in getting any required information. On this subject the following directions are to be particularly attended to; viz.—the Christian and Surname of each Patient, with Rank, Age, Regiment, Disease,

and date of Admission, should be first entered; the general history of the Patient should then be given, including Country, Trade, general appearance, and peculiar Temperament, with the previous Diseases of importance to which he may have been subject, their dates and places; if a Recruit, whether previously Vaccinated or Inoculated. Should, for previous Complaints, Mercury have been exhibited in large quantities, the Diseases for which given, the effects of the Remedy at the time, and its apparent connexion with present Disease, to be stated. To these should succeed a full detail of present symptoms; from the nature of which the character of the present Disease, inserted at the heading of the Case, is considered to be established. Among the appearances to be noted at this place, should be the state of the Animal and Vital Functions in all Acute, and in several Chronic Diseases; the countenance and posture of the Patient is likewise on many occasions important to be remarked, as affording Diagnostic marks; the state of pulse, skin, tongue, stomach, and bowels, seat and degree of local affections, and the probable causes, complete the history of the Case on first admission. The Prescriptions to be in Latin, and at full length. In the proper column, the rate of Diet and Extras.

Each subsequent Report should have reference to the symptoms of the preceding day, and the action of the Remedies prescribed should be specially noticed; habit and attention will soon form a concise and perspicuous language for this purpose.

When the Case is carried from one Folio or Register to another, it should be marked *to* and *from* what Folio or No. the Case is transferred.

A short statement should close the Case on the day of discharge, reporting the improvements, resulting from the treatment, on the Disease for which admitted, as well as on concomitant symptoms; and if complete recovery has not taken place, the reason should be stated why further Treatment is discontinued, or that induce the Medical Officer to consider the Patient as not likely to be benefited by further Treatment. The destination of the Patient should be stated,—whether discharged for duty, for

sick-furlough, for embarkation and removal to another station to be invalided, for change of air, or for removal from the Service, and by what authority.

In fatal Cases the appearances on Dissection, correctly and minutely made and described, should terminate the Case. These *post-mortem* examinations ought to be instituted less with a view of simply fulfilling our Orders, than for the purpose of elucidating the cause of death, and as a rule of guidance in future similar Cases. No opportunity should be lost of preserving morbid alterations of Structure.

It is highly desirable that the junior Medical Officers should be accustomed to conduct the Register, as well for the purpose of abridging the labour of the Surgeon, as with a view of acquiring a facility in the mode of drawing up these Statements; but the responsibility rests with the Officer in charge, who of course has the power of correcting and enlarging them when and where he sees fit.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed)

J. M'GRIGOR,
W. FRANKLIN.

Surgeon

Regiment.

APPENDIX II.

Regiment.

Dr. to

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Name.	Date.	Disease.	Daily Prescription, Vital, &c.	Certificate to be signed by the Commanding Officer.
				I hereby certify, that Mr. _____ was attended by _____ at _____ for the period from _____ to _____ and that the distance charged in each Visit is correct. Note.—When charges are made for Visits, the distance must be stated, and charges are made for the distance from the place of residence of the Officer, to the place of residence of the Soldier, or Women in Childbirth, and Soldiers on com- mon Fatigue.

APPENDIX III.

Instructions for the Guidance of Staff and Regimental Officers belonging to the Medical Department, in the duty of examining Recruits who may be brought before them for Inspection.

Army Medical Department,
30th July, 1830.

I. The leading object of the following Instructions is to guard against the approval of Recruits for the Army, whose Health of body or mind is unsound, who have any suspected taint of disease or disability, and who, at the period of Inspection, are incapable of undergoing the fatigue to which Troops are liable.

II. Medical Officers of the Army are, from their professional knowledge and experience of the duties of a Soldier, presumed to be capable of forming a correct opinion of the Health of Recruits, their capacity for Exertion, and general Efficiency. The external characters of a sound Constitution and efficient Limbs may be briefly stated, viz. a tolerably just proportion between the Trunk and different members of the Body—a Countenance expressive of Health with a lively Eye—Skin firm and elastic—Lips red—Teeth in good condition—Voice strong—Chest capacious and well formed—Belly lank—Limbs muscular—Feet arched and of a moderate length—Hands rather large than small. The reverse of these marks of a good Constitution and efficiency may be considered to indicate infirm Health or inefficiency.

III. The question of fitness or unfitness of a Recruit must, in a great measure, be determined by the discretion and experience of the Officer who inspects him, for no rule can be formed of so definite a character as to dispense with the exercise of the deliberate reflection and judgment of a Medical Officer.

IV. As Soldiers are liable to serve in every variety of Climate, to endure great changes of Temperature, to be exposed to frequent vicissitudes of Weather, to undergo much Fatigue, to brave the greatest Danger, and often to sustain considerable privations of the common Necessaries of Life, Recruits should possess vigorous Constitutions and great muscular capability;—hence no Man ought to be approved for the Service whose Health is unsound, and who does not possess adequate Strength for the duties which he may be called upon to perform.

V. The following enumeration of the more common causes for which a Recruit should be rejected, when any of them exist to such a degree as will immediately, or in all probability may at no very distant period impair a Man's efficiency, is intended as a general guide to Medical Officers in the performance of the duty of inspecting Recruits:—

- 1.—Feeble Constitution:—unsound Health from whatever cause, indications of former Disease, as Leech bites, traces of Blisters, thereby showing a liability to infirm Health, Nodes, Glandular Swellings, or other symptoms of Scrofula, &c. &c.
- 2.—Weak or disordered Intellect.
- 3.—Chronic Cutaneous Affections, especially of the Scalp.
- 4.—Severe injuries of the Bones of the Head.
- 5.—Impaired Vision from whatever cause, Inflammatory Affections of the Eye-lids, immobility, or irregularity of the Iris, Fistula Lachrymalis, &c. &c.
- 6.—Deafness, copious discharge from the Ears.
- 7.—Loss of many Teeth, or the Teeth generally unsound.
- 8.—Impediment of Speech.
- 9.—Want of due capacity of the Chest, and any other indication of a liability to Pulmonic Disease.

- 10.—Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the superior extremities on account of Palsy, old Fractures, especially of the Clavicle, Contraction of a Joint, Mutilation, Extenuation, Deformity, Ganglions, &c. &c.
- 11.—An unnatural excurvature or incurvature of the Spine.
- 12.—Hernia, or a tendency to that Disability from preternatural enlargement of the abdominal ring.
- 13.—A Varicose state of the Veins of the Scrotum or Spermatic Chord, Sarcocoele, Hydrocele, Hemorrhoids, Fistula in perineo.
- 14.—Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities on account of Varicose Veins, old Fractures, Malformation (flat Feet, &c.) Palsy or Lameness, Contraction, Mutilation, Extenuation, Enlargement, unequal Length, Bunions, overlying or supernumerary Toes, Ganglions, &c. &c.
- 15.—Ulcers, or unsound Cicatrices of Ulcers likely to break out afresh.
- 16.—Traces of Corporal Punishment (this circumstance is an unqualified cause of rejection in regard to Recruits).
- 17.—Diseases, whether Acute or Chronic, for which Medical Treatment is required.

VI. Every Recruit is to be undressed before Inspection, and it is directed that the Examination shall be conducted agreeably to the following Routine, by which means blemishes are not likely to escape detection.

VII. Upon entering the Inspection Room, the Recruit is to walk a few times pretty smartly across the Apartment for the purpose of showing that he has the perfect use of his lower extremities.—He is then to be halted and set up in the position of a Soldier under Arms, with the knees about an inch apart, and examined both in front and rear, from head to foot. Should no material defect be discovered during this survey, the Examination may go on. The Recruit is then to perform in imitation of the Hospital Serjeant the following Evolutions:—to extend

the arms at right angles with the trunk of the body, then to touch the Shoulders with the fingers, next to place the backs of the hands together above the head, in this position let him cough, while at the same time the Examiner's hand is applied to the rings of the external oblique muscles. Let the Inspecting Officer examine the Spermatic Chord and Testes, then pass his hands over the bones of the legs. The Recruit is next to be made to stand upon one foot, and move the ankle joint of each extremity alternately; when any doubt is entertained respecting the efficiency of this joint, or any part of an inferior extremity, he should be made to test his strength by hopping upon the suspected limb for a short period, and the size and aspect of the corresponding joint or part of the opposite limb should also be accurately compared. He is next to kneel on one knee, then on the other, and subsequently on both knees. Let him then stoop forwards and place his hands on the ground, and while in this position it ought to be ascertained whether he be affected with Hemorrhoids.

He is then to extend the superior extremities forward, for the purpose of having his arms and hands examined, and with this intention he is to perform flexion and extension of the fingers and to rotate the fore-arm.

The Head is next to be examined, including the scalp, ears, eyes, nose, mouth: the Surgeon is then to ascertain that he possesses the function of hearing, and the faculty of distinct enunciation. In regard to the mental faculties, the Inspecting Medical Officer should invariably ask a Recruit a few short questions, as what Corps he belongs to, or what occupation he had previously followed, &c. &c., or adopt any other means which he may deem necessary to ascertain the condition of the intellect.

VIII. The next point is to learn whether a Recruit has passed through Small-Pox or has been vaccinated.

IX. When a Recruit is approved, the attestation is to be filled up and signed by the Inspecting Medical Officer.

X. Under the head, "Remarks and Observations" in the Register for Recruits; all incidental facts of importance, in regard to each individual case, are to be recorded, including the causes on account of which Recruits are rejected; blemishes, peculiar marks, &c.

XI. Should a Medical Officer, or a private Medical Practitioner, intermediately approve of a Recruit who has a trivial blemish, such as a slight Cicatrix on the leg, he is to inform the Surgeon of the Corps to which the Man belongs, of the circumstance. He is also to inform him when he detects a Recruit previously examined simulating disabilities; the requisite information on those subjects may be conveyed by means of attaching a slip of paper to a Man's attestation. District Surgeons are also directed to conform with this rule.

XII. The Signature of a Medical Officer to an attestation will be considered tantamount to a declaration, that he had personally examined the Recruit in question according to the Routine mode above described, and that the Man had no blemish except that which is affixed to the Attestation.

XIII. The Certificate of Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons of Regiments, when they approve of Recruits for the Corps to which they themselves belong, will be considered final.

XIV. Recruits who have been intermediately approved by a Regimental Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer on the Staff under the rank of Staff Surgeon, or by a private Practitioner, are to be re-examined by a District Staff Surgeon, or by a Medical Officer of the Regiment to which they belong. Should a District Surgeon consider an intermediately approved Recruit ineligible for the Service, the Man in question is to be reported to the Inspecting Field Officer, for the purpose of being brought before a Board of Medical Officers, whose decision in regard to his eligibility or ineligibility shall be final. Whenever a Medical Board cannot be assembled, a reference shall be made by order of the Director-General to any Army Medical Officer whom he may appoint, or he will, on the Reports received, decide upon the case himself.

XV. A similar course will be adopted with respect to immediately approved Recruits, that may be deemed ineligible by a Regimental Medical Officer of the Corps to which a Man belongs.—*Vide Forms of Return, Nos. 1 and 2.*

XVI*. The Certificate of a District Staff Surgeon, in regard to the fitness of a Recruit for the Service, will be deemed a final approval in as far as respects a Medical examination, except in the case of Recruits for the Honourable East India Company's Service.

XVII. To enable a Man who secures a Deserter to receive the usual reward, a Certificate of his fitness for the Service must be produced to the Magistrate who commits him. In the examination of a Deserter, Medical Officers will recollect that he is already in the Service, consequently he should not be found unfit for Military Duty, unless he suffers under a serious disqualifying disability, such as would render it necessary to discharge a Soldier from the Army.

XVIII. Every Recruit who has not passed through Small-Pox, or the Vaccine Disease, is if possible to be vaccinated by the Inspecting Medical Officer; and if the exigencies of the Service will not permit this being done, the circumstance is to be reported to the Surgeon of the Corps to which a Man belongs.

XIX. The Books required to be kept in regard to this branch of the duty of a Medical Officer, are:—

1. A Register of Recruits, which is to be ruled so as to contain the following Heads:—
 - A.—Date of Examination.
 - B.—Regiment.
 - C.—Name of each Recruit.
 - D.—Age.
 - E.—Country of Birth (as England, Ireland, or Scotland).

* N.B. The following rule has been since laid down in the War Office Circular Letter, dated 26th Dec. 1832, No. 733. A Recruit passed by a District Staff Surgeon, as fit for the service, shall not, on arrival at his Regiment, be discharged for any Medical cause, unless such discharge be sanctioned by the Adjutant-General.

F.—Previous Occupation, or Station in Life.

G.—Small-Pox or Cow-Pox.

H.—Remarks and Observations.

2. A Letter and Return Book.

3. A Vaccination Register.

XX. Medical Officers attached to Recruiting Depôts will forward to the Director-General a numerical Return, dated on the 1st of each month, of the Recruits examined, with the numbers rejected and approved during the preceding month.

XXI. District Surgeons and Regimental Medical Officers are directed to transmit to the Director-General an Annual Return of the Recruits they examine.—*Vide Form of Return, No. 3.*

XXII. When District Surgeons have the charge of Sick, they are to comply with the Regulations issued for the guidance of Regimental Medical Officers in the exercise of their duty, and to forward similar Returns.

No. I.

Return of one or more Recruits who have joined the Recruiting Depôt or Regiment, and who upon examination have been considered ineligible for His Majesty's Service.

Name.	Date of Enlistment.	Immediately approved by	Cause of Ineligibility.

Signatures

Surgeon.

Commanding Officer.

No. 2.

Proceedings of a Board of Medical Officers, assembled by
Order of _____ for the purpose of reporting
upon the state of A. B., a Recruit, who has been considered
ineligible for Service, by _____

Members of the Board.

The Board having carefully examined A. B., a Recruit belong-
ing to _____ Regiment, who has been deemed ineligible for the
Service, by _____ in consequence of [here insert
the cause of the alleged Disability], and find that he [here de-
scribe the kind and degree of whatever Disability he may labour
under], we are of opinion that the above-named Recruit is
for the Service.

Signatures of the Members
of the Board.

No. 3.

Return of Recruits inspected at the Recruiting Depot
or Regiment, from the 1st January _____, to the 31st Decem-
ber _____ inclusive.

Approved
Rejected
Total Inspected

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

No.

Unsound Health	
Weak Intellect	
Traces of Scrofula	
Muscular Tenuity	
Chronic Cutaneous affections	
Specks on the Cornea	
Cataract	
Deafness	
Loss of many Teeth	
Defective condition of the Superior Extremities, in con- sequence of Old Fractures, Contractions, &c. &c.	
Deformed Spine	
Hernia, Inguinal	Right side Left side
Laxity of the Ring of the external oblique Muscles	Both sides Right side Left side
Varicose Veins, left Spermatic Chord	
Ditto right Ditto	
Disease of the left Testicle	
Ditto of the right Ditto	
Hydrocele, both Testicles	
Ditto right	
Ditto left	
Defective condition of the Inferior Extremities in conse- quence of Old Fractures	
Malformation, &c. &c. &c.	
Varicose Veins of both Legs	
Ditto of the right Leg	
Ditto of the left	
Ulcers, Wounds, or Cicatrices of Ditto	
Traces of Corporal Punishment	
&c. &c. &c.	

APPENDIX IV.

List of Articles to be furnished by the Barrack Department, for the Use of Regimental Hospitals in Barracks.

KITCHEN.	SURGERY.	WARDS.
A set of Fire-irons	Fire-irons	Bedsteads
Fender	Fender	Pillcases
Trivet	2 Chairs	Pillows
Table	Forms	Bolsters
Dresser	Coal-box	Blankets
2 small Forms	Candlestick	Sheets
Shelves	Round Towel	Rugs
An Iron Pot, Pot-lid	Cupboard or	Chamber-pots
and Hooks	Shelves	1 Table for each
Wooden Ladle	Table	Ward
Flesh-Fork	A Tin Slipper Bath	Small Forms
Bowls or Platters	A Shower Bath	Coal-box, small
Small Ditto, or Por-		Fire-irons, (Poker
ringers		viz., Shovel
Trenchers		Fender
Spoons		Candlesticks or
Coal-Box		Lamps
Candlestick		Round Towels
Tin Can		1 Close Stool for
Earthen Pan		each Ward
Box, or Basket, for		2 Bed-pans for the
carrying Coals in		Hospital
the Wards		2 Urinals, ditto
Washing Tubs		Spitting Pans
		Window Blinds
Buckets, Mops, and	Sufficient for the Use of the Hospital in general	
Scrubbing-Brushes		
Birch & Hair Brooms		
Round Towel		
1 Lantern		
2 Saucepans		
2 Large Tea-kettles		
Quart and Pint Pots		

APPENDIX V.

Canteen of Hospital Utensils for 250 Men.

- 1 Flesh-Fork
- 2 Iron Block-Tin Soup Ladles
- 12 Trenchers
- 12 Iron Spoons
- 2 Tin Saucepans, 1 of Four Quarts, and 1 of Three Quarts, to shut in each other
- 12 Tin Cups of One Pint each
- 1 Horn Lantern
- 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, Seven Quarts
- 1 Tea-Pot, Five Pints
- 2 Tin Candlesticks with Snuffers chained
- 1 Pewter Bed-Pan
- 1 Pewter Urinal
- 6 Knives and Forks
- 1 Pair of Steelyards
- 2 Pint Tin Pots with Handles
- 12 Cotton Nightcaps
- 3 Yards of Osnaburgh
- 3 Round Towels
- 2 Rollers and 2 pair of Brackets
- 3 Yards of Flannel
- 1 Hand Scrubbing Brush
- 1 Whitewashing Brush
- 2 Sponges
- 2 Large Wooden Platters
- 2 Pewter Wash-hand Basins
- 1 Tinder-box and Steel

- 2 Packing Needles
- 1 Trivet
- 1 Pair of Wooden Scales and Weights, 2 oz. to 2 lb.

Separate.

- 1 Water Bucket
- 1 Close-stool Bucket, with Pan
- 1 Iron Kettle of Six Gallons.

Articles to be purchased by the Surgeon.

- 1 Long Scrubbing Brush, with heavy block leaded
- 1 Hair Broom
- 1 Rag Mop
- 8 Earthen Chamber-pots.

N.B. With each Canteen is issued 1 Medicine Chest and 12 Sets of Bedding, packed in two bales of water-proof cloth, as an equipment for each Medical Officer of a Regiment, to be ready on the shortest notice for detached duty. A triplicate issue is only granted to Regiments of the greatest strength, as the *established equipment*; but on special emergency, duly stated to the Director-General, an additional supply of Bedding would be ordered, as a *temporary aid*, from the nearest store.

APPENDIX VI.

(CIRCULAR.)

*Army Medical Department,
25th September, 1820.*

SIR,

I have to call your especial attention to the subject of Amentia, Mania, Melancholia and Idiocy, and to desire that on every occurrence of these Diseases in any Individual in the Regiment to which you belong, you will be pleased strictly to adhere to the following Directions, viz. :—

To register his name, age, general appearance and temperament, that you will spare no pains in endeavouring to ascertain the probable causes of the malady, whether moral, or physical, or both, the probability of an hereditary disposition; the previous Diseases to which the Man may have been subject, for at least the two preceding years (if with his Regiment), must be noticed; and if Mercury has been employed for the treatment of any one of them, the quantities to be as accurately ascertained as possible, and your own opinion is required as to the effect they may have had in producing his present Disease; the character the Man bore in the Regiment, his length of Service and Stations on which employed, the nature of his wounds, if any, to be clearly stated; the species and general leading features of the malady to be fully described, and the causes that appear to excite exacerbations, or those circumstances that tend to soothe the Patient's mind, must be sedulously marked; the remedies employed during the month's probation, (Vide Regulations,) their doses and effects, must be given.

When a fatal termination occurs, the most complete post-mortem investigation is to be instituted for the detection of morbid appearances, including the brain, spinal marrow, thoracic and abdominal cavities.

The detailed history of the case is invariably required to accompany the Man to the Insane Establishment at Chatham, and

to be clearly and accurately given with reference to each point above alluded to. Inattention to this will meet with severe reprehension; the date of the transfer, mode of same and Persons' names in charge, to be stated in Half-yearly Return.

A separate Certificate* of the Insanity of the Patient, which shall bear the approving signature of the Officer commanding the Regiment, in addition to those of the Medical Officers of the Corps (if both be present), must invariably accompany him, or precede his arrival at Chatham.

When cases of this Disease are successfully treated with the Regiment to which they belong, whether at Home or Abroad, it is equally necessary that the above points be detailed in the succeeding Half-yearly Reports.

When Men are sent Home from Abroad, labouring under the Disease, the name of the Vessel, Medical Officer in charge, and date of Embarkation, to be stated in the succeeding Half-yearly Return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Surgeon
Regiment of

J. McGibbon,
Director-General.

* Form of Certificate.

Station
Date

We do hereby Certify to have carefully examined
of the

Regiment of _____ and find
that he is afflicted with _____ to such
a degree as to render him unfit for Service. We do therefore
recommend him as a fit subject to be received into the Insane
Establishment, at Fort Clarence, Chatham.

Medical Officers }
Signatures }

Approved.

Commanding Officer.

APPENDIX VII.

Instructions to Staff and Regimental Medical Officers, relative to Soldiers, brought forward for Discharge as unfit for the Service.

1. Medical Staff Officers will make themselves intimately acquainted with His Majesty's Warrant of the 14th day of November, 1829, the General Orders of the 1st January, 1830, and the annexed Circular Letter of the 22d January, from the Army Medical Board. (The Circular Letter of the 14th July, 1830, is consolidated with the present Instructions.)

2. They are carefully to examine each Man who may be brought forward for Inspection; and the points to which they will especially direct their attention are,—whether an alleged Disability actually exists,—how far an Infirmary disables a Man for the Service,—and if it be probable the Disability will permanently disqualify the Soldier for Military Duty.

3. Opposite to the name of each Man on the Return, (Fide No. 7,) they are conscientiously and candidly to record the result of their investigation.

4. The duty of examining a Soldier and deciding upon his fitness or unfitness for the Service, is one of great importance, sometimes of considerable difficulty, and consequently much care should be bestowed upon it. In the execution of this duty, they are directed to spare no pains to verify the reasons assigned for each Man's unfitness. Their conclusions will be chiefly derived from personal examination, professional knowledge, and the Hospital Documents. The observations should be brief, but sufficiently copious to convey the grounds which induced them to arrive at the conclusions conveyed in their remarks.

5. Men under three Years' service, who from constitutional Infirmities are never likely to become useful and efficient Soldiers, may be recommended to be discharged at the Summer Half-yearly Inspections, or at such other periods as by Superior Authority may be directed, whose cases will be reported according to the subjoined Form, lettered A, specifying by what Medical Officer the Recruit was approved, the time and place, and the other particulars therein required; Medical Staff Officers must, however, be particularly careful not to encourage the practice of malingering, by seeming to recommend Men to be discharged on slight grounds, or whose alleged Disabilities are of doubtful existence. Great care must likewise be taken not to recommend Men to be discharged, where suspicion may be entertained with regard to the origin of a Disability, as in cases of Mutilation, and particularly in cases of impaired Vision.

6. Medical Staff Officers are directed to be very cautious in recommending a Man to be discharged, who is fit for the performance of any duty. Men, who from length of Service, or impaired Health during a residence in a Foreign Climate, or other causes, are disqualified for joining the Service Companies of a Regiment, may still be capable of performing the duties required of the Reserve Companies, which are always at Home.

7. When it has been notified to a Regiment that a Medical Staff Officer will examine the Men whom the Surgeon of the Corps may consider unfit for Service, a Return, similar to that lettered A, must be made out.

8. The Column headed "Brief Account of the cause and degree of each Man's Disability," must be filled up with scrupulous accuracy, and sufficiently full to convey the information which a Medical Staff Officer may require. A clear account of the origin of a Man's Disability is especially necessary in cases of Wounds or Accidents; and when an Infirmity may confer a claim for a Pension, it ought to be carefully reported whether the cause of unfitness is likely to be Temporary or Permanent. The degree of a Disability is an important feature in a Man's case, and hence the account should contain a short notice of the

Duties for which he is unfit;—it ought also to be stated how long a Man has been in Hospital for the recovery of the Disability, in consequence of which he has been brought forward for examination.

9. To afford sufficient space, for the Medical Staff Officer to insert his observations upon individual cases, the names of the Men are not to be nearer to one another, on the Return, than three or four inches.

10. Soldiers should not be brought forward for examination, on account of doubtful or trivial and temporary Disabilities; although Men of this Class may not be recommended to be discharged by a Medical Staff Officer, they are apt to presume upon the sanction of a Regimental Medical Officer, and to make more of a slight infirmity than it really deserves.

*Army Medical Department,
30th July, 1830.*

*Army Medical Department,
22d January, 1830.*

Sir,

Referring to the important duty of invaliding Soldiers or sending them from Foreign Stations to this Country on account of their Health, and to the Regulations established by the King's Warrant, dated 14th November, 1829, we beg to call your most pointed and particular attention to the following observations.

To carry the intention of the Secretary-at-War, in regard to the discharging of Soldiers on account of Disabilities, into execution, Medical Officers of all ranks would require to pay the most rigid attention to this highly important branch of their duty. It will be incumbent on them to make themselves intimately acquainted with His Majesty's Warrant of the 14th

November, 1839. By the 51st Article of this document, it appears that no Soldier is to be discharged from the Service on account of a Disability, unless the existence of the alleged Infirmary is satisfactorily ascertained, and is calculated to render a Man really, and in all probability, permanently unfit for Military Service.

It is impossible to specify particularly, the Diseases or Disabilities on account of which Soldiers may require to be discharged. The disabling degree of an Infirmary, not the mere name of a Disease, should at all times influence Medical Officers in respect to the Men they bring forward for discharge.

The existence and disqualifying degree of many Disabilities are frequently not to be easily appreciated, and hence the most careful and persevering attention should be paid by a Medical Officer to the circumstance attending each case. The name of a Disease is of no further importance, than to point out where he should commence his investigation. Great care ought to be taken by Medical Officers, not to mistake sympathetic morbid phenomena for symptoms indicative of organic Disease. There are few important Diseases that are not accompanied by an alteration of the structure of some organ, essential to the due exercise of the functions of life, and until a Medical Officer is satisfied that a viscus has become disorganized, he should rarely consider himself warranted in bringing forward a Man for discharge. But even a certain degree of structural change in an organ does not invariably render it necessary to discharge a Soldier; the altered structure may admit of recovery, or it may not disqualify a Man for Military Service.

In illustration of these general observations, a few remarks on the kinds of Disabilities for which Soldiers are commonly discharged may be useful. The following Return is eminently calculated for showing the nature and relative frequency of the Disabilities which occur among Soldiers, and to which the attention of Medical Officers should in a special manner be directed.

Return of the Number of Soldiers who were invalided at Chatham, and finally discharged from the Service, in consequence of the specified Disabilities, from 1st January, 1825, to 24th October, 1828.

CLASSES OF DISABILITIES.	Number.
Cachexies	98
Dropsies	207
Dysentery and Hepatic	845
Epilepsy and Palsy	286
Mental Diseases	62
Pulmonic	1126
Rheumatism, &c.	822
Diseases of the Eye	450
Fractures, Dislocations, Wounds, Hernia	1420
Ulcers and Varices	439
Veneral	13
Worn Out	2195
	5963

Cachexies.

Diseases of this class are invariably a result of the disorganization or altered structure of some internal organ. Emaciation and Weakness are the effects of Disease, the nature of which should, if possible, be stated instead of the obvious consequences only.

Dropsies.

This generic term includes a variety of Diseases. When the collection of water is in consequence of the morbid condition of some internal viscus, no great hope of recovery can be entertained. As the particular Diseases (of which Dropsy is very frequently only a symptom) are rarely long protracted, it becomes the duty of a Medical Officer to deliberate whether a Man thus affected should not be accommodated in Hospital, until the issue of his case be determined.

Dysentery and Hepatic.

The existence of Dysentery may commonly be ascertained, but the diagnosis of organic Disease of the Liver is frequently very difficult, and the utmost caution should be exercised before a Man be discharged on this account. In regard to cases of decided Dysentery, it would perhaps be in general advisable to accommodate them in Hospital until the Disease terminated either by Recovery or Death.

Epilepsy and Palsy.

These Disabilities are very frequently simulated. It is presumed, therefore, that this circumstance will excite Medical Officers to devote the most scrupulous attention to the investigation of each case that may come under their care. A Man should not be brought forward for discharge until no doubt be entertained of the existence of Palsy or Epilepsy.

Mental Diseases.

In regard to alleged Mental Diseases, there are two very important points to be considered by a Medical Officer.

1st. Whether the mental affection is of that degree which completely disqualifies a Man for being a useful Soldier.

2d. Is his mental alienation or weakness sufficiently conspicuous at all times, to prevent his being approved by a Medical Officer should he be discharged and re-enlist.

Pulmonic.

This term is frequently employed to include a variety of Diseases of very different degrees of importance, which affect the Lungs. In the diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest, the utmost care ought to be taken not to confound affections of a comparatively trivial nature with others of the most fatal tendency. By a skilful application of the Stethoscope, Medical Officers will commonly be able to distinguish mere bronchial affections that admit

of recovery, from tubercular degeneration of the Lungs, which affords a sufficient reason for discharging a Man. The Stethoscope is highly useful in detecting the simulators of Consumption, a class of impostors which are found in almost all Military Hospitals.

Rheumatism, &c.

These affections are a fertile source of fraud, and so long as Men are discharged in consequence of Rheumatism, instances of imposition will frequently occur. That a degree of chronic Rheumatism may exist without sensible appearances, cannot be denied, but this is a Disability which is greatly under the influence of medicine, and the natural restorative powers of the constitution. To admit the allegation of wandering pains, unsupported by physical changes as a cause for discharge, is to open a door for simulation, which it would be impossible to close. There is one qualifying circumstance attending the management of cases of alleged Rheumatism, namely, that Military Exercise seldom aggravates this complaint, and sometimes contributes to remove it.

Diseases of the Eye.

Impaired vision is the cause assigned for the annual discharge of a number of Soldiers. Medical Officers are presumed to be aware that Inflammation of the organ of vision and consequent Blindness have been frequently artificially excited by Soldiers. The greatest care is therefore required by Surgeons not to become the tools of unprincipled individuals, who voluntarily mutilate themselves, and then apply to be discharged from the Service, commonly with the ultimate view of procuring a Pension for life. The purport of the 15th and 19th Articles of the King's Warrant will no doubt have a tendency to discourage all tampering with the Eyes.

Fractures, Dislocations, Wounds, Hernia.

The degree of disqualifying effect of the first three injuries is very frequently exaggerated and sometimes is entirely feigned.

Too much care cannot be taken by Medical Officers to counteract the measures adopted by designing individuals to render the recovery of an injury incomplete. The 25th and 51st Articles of the Warrant confer a power on Medical Officers, adequate, it is hoped, to deter Men from protracting their recovery, or of rendering the cure of an injury imperfect. In civil life persons commonly recover from the effect of fractures and dislocations of bones, and there is no good reason why Soldiers should not be equally fortunate.

Ulcers and Varices.

Medical Officers are well aware that Ulcers of the Legs are frequently artificially excited. But even when there is no satisfactory evidence of artificial means having been employed to excite Ulceration, this Disability should rarely, except when accompanied by Varices, induce a Surgeon to bring a Man forward for discharge. When discharges are to be obtained on account of Disabilities capable of being voluntarily excited, Men are encouraged to make fraudulent attempts for the purpose of obtaining their Discharge and a Pension.

Veneral.

Since Mercury has been less liberally exhibited for the cure of this Disease, the proportion of Men rendered unfit for the Service has been comparatively small.

Worn out.

Were the term "worn out" confined to Men alleged to be disabled in consequence of Service during 15, 20, or 25 years, it would convey some specific meaning; but as the title, as a cause for discharge, has not hitherto been strictly limited to a particular age or period of Service, the kind of Disability is left quite indefinite; but in every case, the Disease, or cause from whence "worn out," must be distinctly stated.

These observations are intended chiefly to show the importance

of the duties connected with the discharging of Soldiers, the care that is necessary to meet the views of the Secretary at War on this subject, and the skill and attention which are required of Medical Officers to distinguish between alleged Diseases or other Infirmities which permanently disqualify a Man for Military Duty, and those that do not incapacitate him for further service. It is impossible to promulgate definite rules for the guidance of Medical Officers on this important branch of duty. They must be chiefly directed by their own discretion, professional skill, and practical experience of the duties and habits of Soldiers.

When a Medical Officer has resolved to bring a Man forward to be discharged, his next duty is to draw up an abstract of the history of the Disease. In this document the probable origin or cause of the Disability must be stated. In all his statements the Medical Officer should carefully distinguish between the testimony, whether of the Soldier or others, and the facts which have come under his own knowledge. He should detail the progress of the Disability, and give a specific account of the nature of the Disease, with his reasons for considering the Man as thereby incapacitated for Military Duty, as also why he believes the Disability to be incurable or permanent. The circumstances of the case should be clearly and consecutively stated, so as to enable the Regimental Board to trace the process of reasoning by which the Surgeon arrives at his conclusion.

The length of time a Soldier has been in Hospital on account of a Disability will form a prominent feature in the history of the case; and hence this time is to be clearly distinguished from the period the Man may have been permitted to reside in Barracks without being subject to Hospital discipline.

In this memorandum our view has hitherto been chiefly directed to the duty of discharging Men, on account of Disabilities, who had served a considerable time in the Army, whose health or efficiency might be supposed to have been injured by the Service, and who had thereby acquired a claim to a Pension, or Gratuity. Measures of precaution, similar to those already noticed, will require to be taken by Medical Officers in regard to young Soldiers,

2d. Men who have shown a great inaptitude to acquire the Exercise and to perform the duties of Soldiers.

3d. Men who are suffering under Disabilities which unfit them for the active duties of Military Life.

The Medical Officers who may be appointed to examine these young Men will easily decide upon individual cases of the first class, the alleged cause of inefficiency being of an obvious character.

With respect to Men of the second class, a great deal of caution must be observed. As there may be no satisfactory external symptom or moral indication of inaptitude, the evidence must in some cases be chiefly that of testimony. Whenever a Man is discharged on account of Weakness of Intellect, or Inaptitude for Duty, due precaution will be required to prevent his being approved in the event of his re-enlisting.

The third class will comprehend those young Men who are presumed to be suffering under the primary symptoms of Consumption and other Disabilities. As the services of these Men do not confer a claim for a Pension, it may perhaps not be deemed necessary that the Disability on account of which they are discharged should be of so decided a character as if they were to be placed on the Pension Fund.

J. M'GRIGOR,
W. FRANKLIN.

[illegible]

APPENDIX IX.

A complete Set of Instruments with the modern Improvements for Regimental Hospitals.

1 Amputating Saw
1 Metacarpal Saw
24 Curved Needles
2 Amputating Knives
1 Catlin
2 Tenaculums
1 Bullet Forceps
1 Bone Forceps
2 Screw Tourniquets
4 Field Tourniquets
2 Compresses
2 Trephines
1 Trephine Forceps
1 Elevator
1 Lenticular
1 Brush
1 Key Tooth Instrument
1 Tooth Forceps
1 Tooth Lever
8 Scalpels
3 Silver Catheters
2 Elastic Gum Catheters
1 Trocar with Spring Canula
1 Trocar for Hydrocele with Ditto
1 Probang
1 Long Silver Probe
1 Set of Hey's Saws
1 Seton Needle
1 Bistoury for Fistula

APPENDIX X.

Invoice of a Regimental Chest of Medicines for a Corps of 300 Men for Six Months.

	lb. oz.		lb. oz.
Acaciæ Gummi . . .	1 0	Confect. Rosæ gallicæ . . .	8
" contrit.	8	Copalbæ	8
Acidi muriatic.	8	Cupri Sulph.	2
" nitric.	6	Digitalis Fol. contrit.	2
" pyrolign.	4	Emplastr. Cantharidis	2 0
" sulphuric.	4	" Resinæ	1 0
" tartar. contr.	4	Extract. Belladonnæ	1
Aloes spicat. Extract.	4	" Cinchonæ	4
Aluminis	8	" Colocynth. Comp.	8
Ammoniaci	4	" Conii	2
Ammoniac Muriat.	2	" Hyoscyami	2
" Subcarbon.	2	" Opii	4
Anthemidis Flor.	1 0	Ferri Sulph.	2
Antimon. tartarizat.	2	Glycyrrhizæ Rad.	4
Aq. Rosæ	1 0	Guaiaci Lign. ras.	4
Argenti Nit.	1	" Resin.	2
Calumb. contrit.	5	Hydrag. Nitrico-oxyd.	4
Camphoræ	2	" Oxymur.	1
Cerat. Calaminæ	4 0	" Submur.	8
" Resinæ	1 0	Ipecacuanhæ Rad. contr.	8
" Saponis	4	Jalapæ Rad. contrit.	8
Cinchon. Lanc. Cort.	2 0	Liniment. Saponis comp.	1 0
Confect. aromatic.	4	Liq. Plum. Subaciat.	1 0
" Opii	8	" Vol. C. C.	8
		Magnesiæ Subcarbon.	4

lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Magnesiæ Sulphat . 10 0	Tinct. Catechu . . . 4
Mezerei Rad. . . . 4	" Cinchona comp. . 8
Ol. Mentha piperitæ . 1	" Digitalis . . . 4
" Olivæ 1 0	" Ferri Murialis . 4
" Ricini 2 0	" Myrrhæ 4
" Terebinthinæ . . 8	" Opii 8
" Tiglli (Bottle) . . 1	" Rhei 8
Pilul. Hydrargyri . . 4	" Scillæ 4
Plumbi Acet. . . . 8	" Sennæ 8
Potassæ Fusæ . . . 1	Vin. Colchici . . . 4
" Nitrat 8	" Opii 4
" Subcarbon. . . 8	Ung. Cetacei . . . 2 0
" Supertart. contr. 1 0	" Hydrargyri fort. 4 0
Pulv. Antimonial. . 4	" " Nitrat. . . 8
" " Jacobi . . . 1	" Sulphuris comp. 10 0
" Cinnamomi comp. 2	Zinci Sulph. . . . 4
" Creta comp. C. . .	Zingiberis Rad. contr. . 4
Opio 4	Fine Lint . . . lbs. 3
" Ipecacuanhæ comp. 8	Surgeon's Tow . . . 6
Quassia Ligni rasi . . 8	" Sponges, No. . 6
Quinin. Sulph. . . . 2	Skins of Leather . . 2
Rhei Rad. contrit. . . 8	Old Linen Sheets . . 2
Sarsaparill. Rad. concis. 2 0	New Linen spread
Sassafras Rad. concis. . 4	with Adhesive
Scillæ Rad. contrit. . . 1	Plaster . . Yds. 8
Sennæ Fol. 8	Oiled Cloth . . . 1
Sodæ Carbonat . . . 4	Calico Bandages . No. 12
" Subcarbon. . . . 2	Flannel ditto . . . 6
" Sulph. 10 0	Linen ditto . . . 12
Spiritus Ætheris nitric. . 8	Eighteen-tailed ditto . 4
" " sulph. . . . 8	Bag Trusses . . . 6
" Lavand. comp. . . 4	Boogies in a Case . . 24
" rectificat. . . . 4 0	" armed with
Sulphur. lot. 8	Caustic 6
Tinct. Camphoræ comp. . 8	Urethra Syringes . . 6

Clyster Syringes	Minim. Glass
and Pipes . . No. 1	Measure . . . No. 1
Spare Pipes for ditto . 2	Spreading Spatula . . 1
Pewter Blood Por-	Pot ditto 1
ringer 1	Bolus Knives . . . 2
Broad Tape . . . Piece 1	Bolus Tile 1
Thread for Liga-	Composition Mortar
tures oz. 1	and Pestle 1
Pins Paper 1	Tin Panakin 1
Common Splints . Set 1	Tin Funnel 1
Grain Scales and	Pill Boxes . . . Paper 1
Weights 1	Vials in Sorts . . doz. 3
Ounce ditto & ditto . 1	Gallipots in ditto . . 2
Graduated Glass	Vial Corks . . . Gross 1
Measure . . . No. 1	Packthread . . . oz. 4

APPENDIX XI.

Table of Diseases for Medical Returns.

Febris Quotidiana Intermittens	Hepatitis Chronica
" Tertianæ "	Splenitis
" Quartana "	Nephritis
" Remittens "	" Calculosa
" Continua Communis	Cystitis
" " Icterodes	Otitis
" Synochus	Rheumatismus Acutus
" Typhus	" Chronicus
Phlegmon et Abscessus	Lumbago
Paronychia	Ischias
	Odontalgia
	Arthritis
	Variola
	Varicella
	Vaccina
	Rubeola
	Scarlatina
Phrenitis	Pestis
Cynanche Tonsillaris	Erysipelas
" Maligna	Urticaria
" Parotidæa	Epistaxis
" Trachealis	Hæmoptysis
" Pharyngea	Hæmatemesis
Pneumonia	Phthisis Pulmonalis Tubercu-
Carditis	lata
Peritonitis	" progressa Inflammatione Thoracis
Gastritis	
Enteritis	
Hepatitis Acuta	

Morbi
Oculorum

Phthisis à Vulnere	Syphilis Consecutiva
Hæmorrhoids	Ulcus Penis non Syphiliticum
Catarrhus Acutus	Ejusdem sequela
" Chronicus	Bubo simplex
Dysenteria Acuta	Cachexia Syphiloidea
" Chronica	Phymosis
Apoplexia	Paraphymosis
Paralysis	Erethema Mercuriale
Dyspepsia	Scorbutus
Tetanus	Elephantiasis
Epilepsia	Lepra
Asthma periodicum Convul-	Icterus
sivum	Dysœcna
Dyspnœa Continua	Nostalgia
Pyrosis	Contractura
Colica	Enuresis
Cholera Morbus	Gonorrhœa
Diarrhœa	Hernia Humoralis
Diabetes	Stricture Uthræ
Hydrophobia	Sarcocele
Amentia	Obstipatio
Mania	Ischuria
Atrophia	Dysuria
Anasarca	Aneurisma
Hydrocephalus	Calculus Vesicæ
Hydrothorax	" Renalis
Ascites	Varix
Beri Beri	Scirrhus
Hydrocele	
Physconia	
Vermes	
Scrophula	
Hydarthrus	
Morbus Coxarius	
Apostema Lumbare	
Syphilis primitiva	

Tumores

Verrucae
Hernia
" Strangulata
Prolapsus Ani
Fistula in Ano

Any deviations that may be made from this Table require to be supported by the most respectable Medical Authorities.

Necrosis	} Morbi Cutis
Fractura	
Amputatio	
Polypus Nasi	
Punitus	
Psora	

From 1st to 183

DISEASE.	REMAIN.	
	Remained last Return.	Since Annulled.
Cholera.		
Diarrhoea.		
Dysent.		
Total.		
	In Regimental or Detachment Hospital.	
	In Barracks.	
	In Quarters.	
	With Detachment at	
	In Civil Infirmary at	
	On Sick Transport.	
	In General Hospital at	
Total.		
	Conductors of the foregoing Disease.	
	Name of Man who first died during the Month.	
	Regiments, Navies, Divisions, or Fleets.	
	When and where fatal.	
TOTAL.		

Regiment.	Names.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remarks.

REMARKS AND OBSERVATION.

STATIONS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL SERVANTS EMPLOYED.

	No.	
Serjeant		
Nurse		
Orderlies		

The foregoing Form is to be strictly adhered to, and the different Diseases inserted according to the prescribed nomenclature.

It is expected that Medical Officers pay particular attention to a correct discrimination of Diseases, and be careful in classing them in due nosological arrangement, particularly the Acute Diseases. In Diseases of the Skin, it is desirable that the Arrangement of Dr. Willan be made use of. The Director-General expects that this Injunction shall be invariably kept in mind by Medical Officers; and when any deviations are made from it, or from the Form now established, that they be supported by respectable Medical Officers.

Sick in Barracks or Quarters must be included in the Admission and Discharges, as well as those in Hospital.

The Director-General likewise desires that the Returns shall always be filled up by a Medical Officer, whether it be the Chief Surgeon or Physician himself, or one of the Assistants; Blank Forms are to be duly applied for by requisition to this Office.

Under the Observations and Reports, is to be comprehended such Information on individual Cases, or prevailing Sickness, as may appear to be useful or necessary for the elucidation of their Number, Nature, and Cause.

The Return to be signed by the Senior Medical Officer present, and the Names of the other Medical Officers to be inserted at the Bottom, stating whether they be present or absent; and if absent, by whose authority, and on what account.

APPENDIX XIII.

RETURN OF MEDICINES, of _____ Station _____	Remained 183	Since received from			Total.	Expended.	Remains.	Required for the Half year ending 183	From 183 183 to 183	Sick treated.	Do, under treat- ment.	Strength.
		per last Return.										
		183	183	183								
Asclepi Gummi . . .	lb. oz. dr. ss.				lb. oz. dr. ss.							
— contrit.												
— nitric.												
— pyrolog.												
— sulphuric.												
Aloes spicat. Extract.												
Alumini												
Ammoniac												
Ammoniac Murat.												
— Subcarbon												
Anthemidis Flor. . .												
Antimon. tartarizat.												
Aq. Rose												
Argent. Nit.												
Calumb. Contrit. . .												
Camphora												
Cerat. Calamint. . .												
— Resin.												
Cinchon. Linc. Cort. }												
contr. }												
Confect. aromatic. .												
— Opia												
— Rosa gallica . .												
Copaiba.												
Cupri Sulph.												
Digitalis Fol. contrit.												
Emplast. Cantharidi.												
— Resina												
Extract. Belladonna .												
— Cinchona												
— Colocynth. }												
Comp. }												
— Casti }												
— Hyoscyami . . .												
— Opia												
Ferri Sulph.												

APPENDIX XIII.—continued.

ARTICLES.	Remained 183	Since received from			Total.	Expended.	Remains.	Required for the Half year ending 183	REMARKS.
		per last Return.							
		183	183	183					
Glycyrrhine Rad. . .	lb. oz.				lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.		
Gummi Ligni, ras. . .	lb. oz.								
Resin.									
Hydrag. Nitrico-oxyd.									
Oxymer.									
Sabusur.									
Ipecac. Rad. contrit.									
Jalapin Rad. contrit.									
Limon. Saponis comp.									
Liquor. ammoniac . .									
arsenicalis									
Plumb. Sub- acetat.									
Magnesia Subcarbon.									
Sulphat									
Mentzei Rad.									
Ol. Mentru. piperis . .									
Olive									
Ricini									
Terebinthin									
Tigli									
Filix Hydragryi									
Plumbi Acet.									
Potasse Acet.									
Fusac									
Nitrat.									
Subcarbon.									
Supertar. cont.									
Polv. Antimonial. . . .									
Jacobi									
Cinnamonicomp.									
Creta comp.									
Ipecacu. comp. . . .									
Quassa Ligni rasi . . .									
Quina. Sulph.									
Rhei Rad. contrit. . . .									
Saroparill. Rad. concis.									
Sassafras Rad. concis.									
Scilla Rad. contrit. . . .									
Senna Fol.									
Soda Subcarb.									
Sulph.									
Spina. Etheria nitric.									

APPENDIX XIII.—continued.

ARTICLES.	Remained 185	of per last Return.					Since received from					Total.	Expended.	Remains.	Required for the Year ending 185	REMARKS.
		Apothecary General, as per Listings, do 185														
		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.					
Spiritus Aetheris sulph. — Lavand. comp. — rectificat.																
Sulphur, lot.																
Tinct. Camph. comp. — Carduus, comp. — Catechu																
— Cinchona comp. — Digitalis																
— Ferri Muriat. — Myrris																
— Opil.																
— Rhei																
— Scilla																
Vin. Colchic.																
— Opil.																
Ung. Catacti																
— Hydrargyri fort. — Nitrat																
— Sulphuris comp. Zinci Sulph.																
Zingiberis Rad. contr.																
CHESTS AND PUBLIC INSTRUMENTS*.																
Regimental Chests of Medicines																
Detach'd. ditto complete Ditto, incomplete . . .																
Capital Instruments . .																
Cupping dits																
Cases of Lancets . . .																
Sethoscope																
Fine Lint																
Second ditto																
Surgeon's Tow																
— Sponges No.																
Skins of Leather . . .																
Old Linen Sheets . . .																
New Lint spread with Ash. Plaster. Yds.																
Do. do. Cerate Soap . .																

• Condition to be stated under "Remarks"

* Condition
to be stated under
"Remarks."

APPENDIX XIII.—continued.

ARTICLES.	Remained 185	of per last item.	Since received from					Total.	Expended.	Remains.	Required for the Year ending 185	REMARKS.
			185									
Oiled Cloth . . Yds.												
Calico Bandages . No.												
Flannel ditto . . .												
Linen ditto . . .												
Eighteen-tailed do. .												
Bag Trousers . . .												
Bougies in a Case . .												
— armed with . . .												
Caustic . . .												
Urethra Syringes. . .												
Clyster do. and Pipes .												
Spare Pipes for do. .												
Pewter Blood Por- ringer . . .												
Broad Tape . . . Pieces												
Thread for Ligatures of												
Pins Papers												
Common Splints Sets												
Grain Scales & Wts. .												
Once do. and do. .												
Graduated Glass Mea- sure No.												
Minim ditto												
Once Measures . . .												
Spreading Spatula . .												
Pot ditto												
Bolus Knife												
— Tube												
Composition Mortar and Pestle												
Tin Pensaks												
— Funnel												
Pill Boxes												
Vials in sorts . . . Doz.												
Gillipots in ditto . .												
Vial Corks												
Packthread oz.												
Dressing Trays . . . No.												

This Return to be transmitted at intervals of periods either in case of Transfer from one Medical Officer to another, or in the event of a Regiment going Abroad, or to India.

RETURN of Professional Books and Forms for Hospital use, in the Hands of the Surgeon of the _____ Regiment
of _____, on the _____ of _____, 183____, stationed at _____, and of the Books and
Forms required for the Half-year, from the _____ of _____, 183____, to the _____ of _____, 183____.

[illegible]

When filled up Professional Books and Returns have accumulated so as to render a distillation of them necessary, a Report, in duplicate, of their descriptions, quantities, and dates, is to be transmitted to the Director-General, stating the circumstances under which the transfer of them is

(CIRCULAR)

*Army Medical Department,
20th December, 1830.*

Sin.

In accordance with the recent Orders issued by the Adjutant-General, dated 14th October last, we have to desire that a Hospital Defaulter's Book may be instituted in each Hospital, agreeable to the Form annexed, and commencing on the 1st day of January, 1831.

The Surgeon will, in the first Quarter of every Year, review the Hospital Defaulter's Book, and make the necessary application to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, for the insertion into the permanent Regimental Defaulter's Book, of the names of all such Men who, from the frequency or nature of their crimes, deserve to be thus permanently recorded.

In the Medical Register will be daily inserted in red ink, as they occur, such instances of malingering, exciting Disease, retarding Recovery, Drunkenness, and all irregularities which Patients may be guilty of.

When Invalids for the recovery of Health, or Men for Discharge, are sent Home from Foreign Stations, or Men proposed for Discharge from Corps at Home are sent to Clatham, the paragraph relating to each from the Defaulter's Book will be sent along with the Returns of Invalids in Duplicate.

The Hospital Defaulter's Book may be required to be laid before the Regimental Board of Inquiry, on the Soldier being brought forward for Discharge, and is required to be kept not

Regt. of

Detachment at

To

Dr.

For Medicines and Attendance as expressed in the following
Return, viz. :—

[illegible]

I certify that the number of Persons and the periods of attendance above stated are correct; that the Sick were regularly attended by _____ and that there was no Military Medical Officer on the spot, or within a reasonable distance.

Commanding Detachment.

Received from the _____ of the _____ Regiment
of _____ the Sum of _____
in payment of the above Account.

When the Medicines for a Reserve or Detachment shall be supplied from the Regimental Medicine Chest, the allowance for attendance in such cases is 1*d.* for each Person per Week, when the Detachment amounts to 50; and 1½*d.* per Week when below that number.

(CIRCULAR.)
No. 751.

War Office,
16th July, 1833.

SIR,

Referring to Article No. 7 of the Instructions relative to the Accounts of Hospital Expenditure, dated 21st May last, I have the honour to acquaint you that the amount of the Expense actually and necessarily incurred for conveying Sick Soldiers may in future be charged in the Quarterly Pay Lists, without being previously stated for consideration, provided the charges are supported by a certified Statement of Particulars according to the Form annexed, and by the Receipt of the person to whom Payment may be made on each occasion.

I have the Honour to be,

S18.

Your obedient humble Servant,

EDWARD ELLICE.

*The Officer Commanding
Regiment of*

Regiment of

STATEMENT of the PARTICULARS of the CHARGES made under the Head of Contingent Disbursements in the Pay-List, ending 183 , for the actual and necessary Expense incurred in the Conveyance of Sick Soldiers.

[illegible]

We do hereby certify, that to the best of our knowledge and belief, Conveyances for the Sick Soldiers above mentioned could not be obtained at lower Rates than those above charged, that no Marching Money has been or will be advanced for the said Men on the occasions referred to, and that such of these Men as were removed, in consequence of a Change of Quarters of the Regiment or Detachment to which they belonged, could not be accommodated in the Waggon Carts which conveyed the Baggage.

(CIRCULAR.)
No. 752.

War Office,
25th July, 1833.

SIR,

The transfer of the Examination of Hospital Accounts from the Army Medical Department to this Office having led to an Inquiry into the Expenses incurred by Medical Officers for Postage and Stationery, I have the honour to acquaint you that, as the printed Forms of Account, and also of Returns, are to be furnished at the Public Expense, and as the substitution of Quarterly for Monthly Accounts will, of course, considerably diminish the consumption of Stationery and the charge of Postage, the necessary Expenses under this Head of Service for the Hospital are hereafter to be defrayed out of the Commuted Allowances granted for Regimental Postage and Stationery.

G. 6,082.
102

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

EDWARD ELLICE.

*The Officer Commanding
Regiment of*

APPENDIX XIX.

(CIRCULAR)
No. 758.*War Office,*
30th October, 1833.

Sir,

G. 6,062.
148.

Referring to the Circular Letter, No. 752, dated the 25th of July last, relative to the supply of Stationery for Regimental Hospitals from the Regimental Allowance for Postage and Stationery, I am directed to acquaint you that, after communicating with the Director-Generals of the Army Medical Departments in London and Dublin, it has been determined that Guard-Books, Diet-Rolls, and the Forms of Account required by the Secretary at War, shall be furnished by this Office, but that the Books specified in the Margin, together with the Forms of Professional Returns required by the Medical Department, shall be supplied by the Director-General in London.

Admission and
Discharge
Book.
Medical
Register.
Historical ditto.
Defence's
Book.
Register of Re-
cruits and
Vaccination.

I am directed to add, that a Guard-Book with Divisions for keeping the Duplicate Accounts and Returns has been substituted for the Return-Book hitherto in use, and that all other Forms required for the use of the Hospital, together with a Letter-Book, and such Wrapping Paper as may be necessary, are to be provided out of the above-mentioned Regimental Allowance.

I have the Honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

L. SULLIVAN.

The Officer Commanding
Regiment of

London:—Printed by W. CROWES and SONS, 14, Charing Cross,
For His Majesty's Stationery Office.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE REGULATION OF

ARMY HOSPITALS,

AND THE

CONCERNS OF THE SICK.

In Two Parts.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HORSE-GUARDS,
25th JUNE, 1824.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY H. TRAPE, TOWER-HILL.

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*Horse-Guards,
25th June, 1824.*

HIS Majesty having been pleased to approve of the following Regulations for the management of Military Hospitals, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief hereby enjoins Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts, and all Regimental and Assistant Surgeons, and other Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals, to govern themselves, in their respective Duties, connected with the Care of the Sick Soldiers, and the Management of the Hospitals, placed under their Superintendence, in strict conformity thereto.

By Command of
His Royal Highness
The Commander-in-Chief,
HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant-General.

PART FIRST.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

MANAGEMENT

OF

REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.

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INSTRUCTIONS,

§c.

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to approve the following Regulations for the use of Regimental Hospitals, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief hereby enjoins Commanding Officers of Regiments, and Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, to govern themselves in their respective duties, touching the care of Sick Soldiers, and the management of the Regimental Hospitals, in strict conformity thereto.

Each Regiment, or Battalion, is provided with a Surgeon, and an Assistant Surgeon. Establishment of Medical Officers.

The Regimental Medical Officers are to perform their respective professional duties, under the instructions and control of the Director General of the Army Medical Department, but they are in every respect, except in points purely medical, under the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who cannot but be aware that considerable relaxation as to the routine duties of parade, is required to be permitted superintendence and control.

permitted to his Medical Officers. The Commanding Officer, although he allows this, will still possess a most effective control over the attention paid to the Health of the men, and to their kind treatment in Hospital; and be able to see that every allowance, deemed necessary in a medical point of view, is duly administered.

Station of Medical Officers.

When a Regiment is divided, and stationed in different cantonments, the Medical Officers are to be so distributed, that the requisite aid may be afforded to as many detachments as possible.

The station of the Surgeon is in general to be at the head quarters of the corps; that of the Assistant Surgeon with the strongest detachment; but if, from unusual sickness prevailing in a detachment, the temporary presence of the Surgeon is considered more necessary with that detachment than at the head-quarters, the Commanding Officer will give directions accordingly, and explain the arrangement to the Director General.

The spirit of this Regulation should extend to the divisions of a Regiment on its march; and it is of consequence that the Surgeon himself should accompany the last division, as well to ascertain the diligence of the Assistant Surgeon, as to give the requisite directions for the care of the sick, who may from necessity be left behind.

On a Regiment being ordered to march, the Surgeon is to report to the Director General its route and destination.

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The Medical Officers must regularly visit the Attendance at Hospital twice a day; in summer at nine o'clock in the morning, in winter at ten (the evening visit being between eight and nine throughout the year,) when the patients are to be prescribed for, and those admitted, having first had their persons cleaned, and clothes purified or changed, are to be examined and allotted to their proper division in the Hospital. Prior to the Surgeon's second visit, the Assistant Surgeon must enter the previous history of the complaint into the Register, under its proper head.

The first duty of a Regimental Surgeon, on joining his corps, is to make himself acquainted with the constituent parts of his Regiment, which is readily to be attained by reference to the returns of the Adjutant, and by his own personal examination.

This must be considered a very important point of duty, both as a guide to prophylactic measures to prevent Disease, and as being of consequence to general medical science, with reference to the predisposing causes of many diseases; age, temperament, trade, and country, being universally acknowledged as much influencing the rarity or frequency of particular complaints, e. g. Phthisis, Colica Pictonum, Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

It is the duty of the Surgeon, or his Assistant, Periodical Inspections for the detection of Disease. weekly to inspect the whole of his Regiment for the detection of Itch, Venereal Complaints, Ocular Disease, Ulcers, and any other ailment which may be indicated by the countenance or particular marks, as Fever, Marasmus, Small Pox, &c.

No

Capital Operations.

No capital operation is to be performed in Regimental Hospital, without the previous consent of the Director General, or Deputy Inspector of the District, when the case will admit of sufficient time to consult them: in such cases it will be necessary that the state of the Patient be described, the history of the Disease given, and the reasons assigned why the operation is deemed necessary.

Vaccine Inoculation.

The Surgeon is responsible, and is required to report Half-yearly, that every Man, Woman, and Child, in the Regiment, bears unequivocal marks of having undergone either Small or Cow-Pox; and he is to keep a Register, in which the names, and appearances, on the days of examination, of all Patients vaccinated must be inserted. Should there be disinclination on the part of any one, not having had the Small-Pox, to be vaccinated, it is the Surgeon's duty to endeavour to remove the prejudice, by representing the harmless nature of the operation, and its subsequent advantages.

The Surgeon, with his Yearly Report, is to transmit a List of the Men, Women, and Children, who have not had either Small-Pox or Cow-Pox, and have objected to Vaccination.

Contagious Diseases.

Men with infectious Diseases, as Fevers, Fluxes, Small-Pox, or Measles, should be kept separate from other Patients. The whole of the Bedding, used by such Patients, is to be steeped in water frequently, and to be thoroughly dried and exposed to the air, and afterwards washed with soap and water, before it is either used again, or put into store. The Straw of the Beds is to be burnt, and the places

or

or Bedsteads where the Patients lay, are to be well scoured with soap and hot water. Where the Barrack Bedding has been used by such Patients, it must, immediately on being taken from them, be put into water, and remain in it until delivered over to the proper Officer of the Barrack Department.

In all cases of this sort, and particularly after the removal of a Corpse, the Ward or room is to be well fumigated and ventilated.

Men with Itch are to be placed in a separate Itch Room in the Hospital, or in a Tent, when it can be obtained, and the season will permit.

The Surgeon is responsible for the proper classification of Diseases, in the respective Wards, which, under due arrangement, may at all times be adopted from the commencement of the establishment of Regimental Hospitals; and the rule of placing similar diseases in contiguous Beds, should be strictly adhered to.

When a Regiment is sickly, either at head-quarters or in a cantonment, the Surgeon is immediately to report his opinion by letter to the Director-General, as to the nature of the disease generally prevalent; if contagious, how introduced; if epidemic, whether common in the neighbourhood, or deriving its origin among the Soldiers from severe duty, long exposure to cold and fatigue, imperfect clothing, bad weather, or foul and noxious air, in unventilated, crowded, and close Barracks; together with a full detail of the Medical treatment adopted; in order that, from a timely knowledge of the cause, the Director-general may have

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Classification of Diseases.

Reports on Extraordinary Sicknesses.

have an opportunity of directing his consideration to a suitable remedy.

Ordinary Duties
of the Assistant
Surgeon.

The Surgeon should appropriate specific duties to his Assistant, thereby ensuring the most effective aid. The Assistant is to be required to make Health Inspections, weekly, should the Surgeon be otherwise much engaged in Hospital duties. He is to dress all ulcers, according to the direction of his Surgeon; and the Medicines prescribed for Patients (which are invariably to be prepared by the Assistant) are to be given under the eye of the Medical Officer, at least twice a day. Phlebotomy and Cupping must be performed either by the Surgeon or Assistant.

The Assistant is, when required, to make out the Surgeon's periodical Returns, in order to familiarize himself with this branch of his duty. On no account can any of the professional part of the duty, such as bandaging and dressing sores, compounding medicines, and filling up the diet tables, be delegated to the Non-commissioned Officers or Servants.

Official Corres-
pondence.

In order that the Commanding Officer may have a complete knowledge of the instructions given to the Regimental Medical Officers under his command, the Regimental Surgeon is to keep a book, in which all Official Letters, either written or received by him, are to be duly entered, and preserved for inspection and reference, as circumstances may require.

Leave of Ab-
sence.

The Commander-in-Chief's General Orders are always to be referred to, on the subject of Leaves of Absence to Regimental Medical Officers.

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The Regimental Surgeon, to enable him the better to perform his duty, and to visit detachments when necessary, is allowed rations for the maintenance of a Horse; and it is incumbent on the Commanding Officer to ascertain that the Surgeon is always duly equipped in this respect.

When a detachment is without a Regimental Assistant Surgeon, and is not within the reach of any Military Medical Officer, a Country Practitioner may be employed.

The regulated allowance is 1½d. per man, per week, for medicines and attendance; but where the number is under 50, and the contract cannot be made for that sum, it is allowable to give 2d. per week. Every Officer commanding a detachment must be apprized of this Regulation, that he may contract with a Practitioner accordingly, and report his name to the Regimental Surgeon. He is to certify in the bill the precise number of men, the period of attendance, and that there was no Military Medical Officer on the spot, or within a reasonable distance; as without this certificate the charge will be rejected.

The women and children, belonging to the detachment, are allowed to be included in the contract at these rates.

When from the pressure of the moment on a march, on sick furlough, or with recruiting parties, such agreements cannot be made, the Country Practitioner will

will be allowed to charge his medicines at a price suited to such class of Patients. Although Medical Expenses are not allowed for Men on ordinary furlough, Men taken sick on their return to join their Corps are entitled to that indulgence.

When smaller numbers are under the command of a Serjeant, it is his duty to have the Bills certified by the Officer under whose immediate command he acts.

Bills of Country Practitioners. The Bills of Medical Practitioners, and other Bills, must be sent for approval within one Month after the expense has been incurred, to the Director-General, with such explanation as may be required; on approval, directions will be given for the payment.

Sick Furlough. It rests with the Commanding Officer to send such Men on Sick Furlough as the Surgeon may recommend for that purpose. The names and diseases of the men so disposed of, and the places to which sent must be noted in the next Report to the Director-General, stating the day when each furlough was to commence and its duration.

Inspection of Recruits. It is the duty of the Regimental Surgeon to inspect and examine recruits, before final approval:—he is to be careful not to certify to any man's fitness for service, whose state of health he has not minutely investigated. The Recruit, at his examination, is to be stripped of all his clothes, in order that it may be ascertained that he has no mark of punishment, no rupture or scrophulous affection of the glands; that he has the perfect use of his eyes and ears,—the free motion of

of every joint and limb; that he has no sore leg, nor mark of an old ulcer, with adhesion of the skin to the bone; no varicose veins, nor diseased enlargement of bones or joints:—He must be neither consumptive, nor so far as can be ascertained, subject to fits; with any of these defects, or of those more minutely specified in the instructions issued in August, 1821, (see Appendix No. 6,) the man is to be reported unfit for service.

When a regiment is in Barracks, the Surgeon is to make frequent inspections into the state of the Barracks, and of their environs; he is to see that all possible cleanliness and proper ventilation be preserved within, and that no nuisances exist without; and that the cooking-room be not made use of for washing or drying linen.—Any improvements that may appear necessary, are to be suggested to his Commanding Officer.

When the Regiment is billeted, it is the Surgeon's duty to visit the Men's Quarters frequently, to ascertain that the apartments are clean and dry; that the bedding is clean, and that there is no infectious disease in the House.

It is the duty of Regimental Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons, under the sanction of the Commanding Officer, to take care of, and to receive into, the Regimental Hospital, if necessary, any soldiers who may be detached, or on furlough, at a distance from their respective Regiments, to whatever branch of the Military Service they belong.

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Inspection of Barracks.

Inspection of Quarters.

Sick Soldiers of other Corps.

Hospital in Barracks.

When a Regiment is in Barracks, an Hospital is to be provided, and properly supplied with Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, by the Barrack Department, according to Regulation (Appendix, No. 1.)

Hospital in Quarters.

When a Regiment is in Quarters, the Surgeon must provide a House for an Hospital, suitable to the strength of the Regiment, in a dry situation, and with good water. No Hospital is to be engaged except by the week, unless specially sanctioned by the Director-General; and to prevent any unnecessary increase of Hospital Baggage, the landlord must be required to provide Fire Irons, Tables, and Forms, or they must be hired elsewhere, at a weekly charge.

Hospital Tent in Camp.

When a Regiment is encamped, an Hospital Tent will be allowed, unless a convenient house for the purpose can be procured in the vicinity.

When an Hospital Tent is unavoidably the sole accommodation for the Sick, a Hut must be constructed by a Fatigue Party of the Regiment, for the purpose of a Cooking and Messing Room. A Trench is to be dug round the Tent, for carrying off the water; and when planks can be hired for the purpose, it is very desirable that this Hospital Tent should be floored.

Clothing of Patients.

Every Patient, on his admission to the Hospital, is expected to have in his possession two shirts, one waistcoat, and two pairs of stockings. Hospital Dresses, consisting of the following articles, are provided under the authority of the Director-General, viz., for each Patient,

A

A Cotton or Flannel Gown.

_____ Trowsers.

_____ Night Cap.

A pair of List Slippers.

Regiments are provided with Hospital Necessaries and Utensils, in proportion to their strength, under the orders of the Director-General. The annexed Schedule (Appendix, No. 2,) gives a list of the established articles; and for the more ready conveyance, as well as a better preservation of them, they are formed into one or two Canteens, suitable to the strength of the Regiment, and the exigencies of Detachments.

In Barrack Hospitals, Straw is to be provided by the Barrack Department; but in hired Hospitals it is to be purchased by the Surgeon, and charged as a contingency in his Hospital Accounts. For hired Hospitals in Britain, it will generally be in the power of the Surgeon to hire Bedsteads; otherwise, on an application to the Director-General, they will, if thought advisable, be supplied from the Public Stores. On no account are the Sick to be placed on the ground, or the lower floor of any building; particularly, if it be not boarded. Mats or Paillasses of Straw should in the first instance be placed under each Man; and, as soon as possible, some kind of Bedstead or elevation from the Ground should be formed, on which the Mattresses can be placed.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief having been pleased to direct that an Establishment for

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Insane

Insane Officers and Soldiers be formed at Chatham, all cases of Insanity are treated in that Asylum.

It is however required, that whether at home or abroad, under ordinary circumstances, a case of Insanity be treated under the eye of the Officers of his Corps for One Month at least, by the Regimental Surgeon, who can with most advantage treat the case in its origin, and while the causes of derangement may be known.

Whenever a Case is sent to Chatham, the most minute history of the disorder, its origin, causes, and treatment, must be transmitted with it, not only from the Regimental Medical Officer, but from any Detachment, Garrison, or General Hospital, where the Case may have been, and the Patient must be sent in charge of a careful Non-Commissioned Officer.

Whenever a Regimental Medical Officer sends a case of any disease, but more particularly of Contraction of the Limbs, of Epilepsy, disease of the Urinary Organs, or of those of the Sight, to a General or Detachment Hospital, he will be careful to send an accurate and minute history of the case.

No Man is to be discharged from the Service on account of Disease, until the opinion of the Director-General be taken, for which purpose a detailed Statement of the Complaint, and of the treatment that has been pursued, must be transmitted, agreeably to the General Order, No. 352, dated Horse Guards, 10th September, 1818.

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In a Barrack Hospital, the Surgeon is not to make use of any part of his own Regimental Hospital Equipments, but he is to be attentive that they are kept in good order; he must cause the bedding to be frequently exposed to the open air, to prevent injury from damp, and other causes, taking care that it is afterwards properly put up in the most compact manner, and always ready for use at the shortest notice. The Surgeon is on no account to increase or replenish the Hospital Stores, without previous permission from the Director-General, and once in six months he is to make a Report of the state of them to that Officer, in the prescribed form.

He is not to leave any part of the Stores behind, or to transfer them to another Corps, without the positive order of the General Officer Commanding on the Station, which the Regiment is about to quit; in the event of his receiving such direction, the circumstance is to be immediately reported to the Director-General.

A Hospital-Serjeant is borne upon the establishment of each battalion of infantry; Nurses and Orderly Men are to be employed, as the number of the Sick, and the nature of the Cases may require. Whenever the Sick shall not exceed Ten, one Nurse or Orderly Man, (in addition to the Serjeant) will be sufficient; beyond that number two Orderlies, or one Nurse and one Orderly, may be employed. These Servants are to be subsisted in the Hospital, each receiving a daily Ration of Full Diet; in addition to which the Nurse is to receive 9d. a day.

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The Serjeant is to take charge of the Bedding, Utensils, and other Hospital Stores, for which he is answerable to the Surgeon, who is responsible to the Public for any damage or loss.

On the admission of a Patient, the Serjeant is also to take charge of his Necessaries, and is to be responsible for them. The Pack is to be ticketed, and on no occasion is the Patient to have access to it, without the knowledge and permission of the Serjeant. The Serjeant is to superintend the cleaning of the Wards early every Morning, and as frequently during the day as circumstances may render necessary, taking care that every nuisance is removed as soon as possible. He is to see that every Patient has his Face and Hands washed, and his hair combed before the Surgeon visits the Hospital; that those Men who are able to sit up, fold up their Bedding, and sweep under their Beds every morning, by six o'clock in summer, and eight in winter; that they separate their Bedding, and air it every day for two hours in fine weather; and that they render any assistance to their Sick Comrades, which the attending Medical Officer may think compatible with their state.

It is the duty of the Serjeant to go round at hours fixed by the Surgeon, for administering medicine and nourishment, to see that the Nurse and Orderly Man punctually give the Patients what has been directed by the Surgeon. He is likewise to go every morning and evening round the Wards, to call the Roll, and report to the attending Medical Officer, at his first

visit,

visit, such Men as were absent, and whether the Hospital has been regular and in good order, with any other circumstance of importance which may occur to him.

The Nurse should be a sober, careful, cleanly, and Hospital Nurse. active Woman, and accustomed to the charge and management of Sick Persons. In the selection of a Nurse, preference should be given to the Wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier of the Regiment, if in other respects she corresponds with the description required.

The duty of the Nurse is to prepare the extra Diet of the Sick, to administer the Medicines and Comforts to the Patients, to attend to the cleaning of the Wards, and, unless her time be otherwise occupied by a heavy Sick List, to wash the Hospital Bedding and Towels, when it is not performed by the Barrack Department. She is further required to be constantly attentive to the state of the Bedding, and to make all small repairs.

The duty of the Orderly Man is to assist the Orderly Man. Nurse, in attending to the Sick, administering the Medicines and Comforts, keeping the Wards clean, and performing such other duties of the Hospital as may be directed.

As quietness and rest are absolutely required in Hospital, great care is to be taken that every duty be performed with the least possible noise, and that at night the House be perfectly quiet.

Every Man must be in his Bed by eight o'clock in Winter,

Winter, and nine in Summer, and no conversation must be permitted after that time.

Ventilation of the Wards.

The Wards are to be ventilated according to the State of the Weather, and the Diseases of the Patients; the Surgeon is responsible for the due performance of this duty, injudicious ventilation being hurtful to the Sick.

Dry-rubbing Floors.

The custom of washing floors, and covering them with sand or saw-dust, is positively forbidden; dry-rubbing is to be substituted, by means of the scrubbing-brush mounted on the heavy block. In cases where the state of the floor renders washing absolutely necessary, for the removal of filth, it is to be done under the special direction of the Medical Officer.

Fumigation, &c.

The Wards, whenever the Surgeon may think it necessary, are to be fumigated, and the plastered walls to be white-washed; but this last operation is not to be performed, without the knowledge and approbation of the Commanding Officer. In a Barrack Hospital, a requisition is to be made to the Barrack-Master. The sides of the Wards (when of wood) may be occasionally scoured with soap and water, but the floors are to be kept clean by constant dry-rubbing, as before directed.

Ventilation of Hospital Tent.

The windows of the Hospital Tent are to be opened, and the walls lowered every day, to admit of fresh air; and at that time the Beds of the Convalescents, and of others who are able to sit up, are to be made. The Paillasses are to be occasionally scoured with soap and water, under the special direction of the Surgeon.

Surgeon. Rugs, Blankets, &c., in fine weather, are to be hung out on bushes, or exposed to the sun on the dry ground; being first beaten and shaken.

The Hospital is never to be crowded; every man is to have the space of five feet at least, allotted to his Bed, and each Man a Bed to himself. There should indeed always be the space of two feet between the Beds; and, if the Rooms be less than ten feet high, a greater space is requisite.

The Commanding Officer will station a guard at the Regimental Hospital, or the Hospital Tent; the sentries are to be directed to admit no Person but the Medical Officers, the Officers of the Regiment, and the Persons employed in the Hospital; they are to be particularly careful to prevent liquor or any other articles being carried into the Hospital, without the Surgeon's permission; they are not to allow any Patient to go beyond the prescribed boundaries, without a Ticket of Leave from the Attending Surgeon. No venereal Patient is to be indulged with such Ticket.

Every patient is to be provided with a clean Shirt, and (if he can sit up) with a clean pair of Stockings, twice a week, or oftener if necessary; and with clean paillasse cases once a month, and clean Sheets once a fortnight, or oftener, as particular cases may require. The patients are to be shaved at least thrice a week, and every possible attention paid to personal cleanliness.

The personal linen, &c. of the Sick is to be washed by some woman out of the Hospital, and to be paid for

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Change of Linen to Patients.

Washing of personal Linen, &c.

for at a Regulated Price.—The ordinary washing must in no case exceed 6*d.* per Man, per Week. All extra washing must be specifically stated in the extra Table.

Scheme of Diet.

It having been judged expedient to establish a regular scheme of Diet for the Sick, consisting of full, half, low, and spoon or fever Diet, and shewing at length the species and quantity of Provisions constituting each; the Surgeon is to prescribe such of these Diets, and of the species of Provisions composing the same, as he may think proper, for the respective cases of the Patients; and whenever, under particular circumstances, he shall find it *indispensably* necessary to make any deviation from the species or quantity of provisions established by the said Scheme for a Patient under his care, he is minutely to represent and detail the case in the next Return, that the Director-General may have an early opportunity of forming an opinion, and interposing his authority if necessary. (Appendix, No. 3.)

Diet Table and Diet Roll.

The Diet Table is to be fairly written out, posted on a board, and hung up in a conspicuous place in every Ward of the Hospital. The Diet Roll is to be filled up daily, and signed weekly, by the attending Medical Officers (the totals being written at length by the prescribing Officer,) and to be regularly filed for future inspection: as this serves, with the Hospital Book, for a voucher of the Return, it behoves the Surgeon to be very circumspect in its detail; for if, on inspection, any charges appear in the one that are not supported by the other, the expense will inevitably fall on himself.

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The Surgeon is to provide the Meat and Bread, ^{Meat and Bread.} and every other article of Diet required for the Sick in Hospital, which are to be charged in the Monthly Returns.

The Meat is to be of good quality, and of pieces best calculated for making Broth, and the Bread of the best household sort. The price is to be ascertained and verified by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, whose approving signature is to be affixed to the Monthly Returns transmitted by the Surgeon to the Director-General.

When Wine is indispensably necessary, it is to be ^{Wine.} administered under the eye of one of the Medical Officers. Good malt liquor may in many cases be substituted for Wine. When any cases particularly call for the use of Spirits, the same will be permitted, at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

The Surgeon is to be in possession of a complete ^{Surgeon's Instrument.} set of capital Instruments, a pocket case of Instruments and Lancets, provided and kept up at his own expense, agreeably to the List in the Appendix, No. 4.

The Assistant Surgeon is likewise to provide himself with a pocket case and Lancets.

On Foreign Service these articles may, in case of loss or damage, be supplied from the Public Stores at the regulated prices.

A set of cupping instruments will be issued to each Regimental Surgeon from the Public Store gratis,

gratis, but the renewal of them must rest with him: they are likewise required to be kept in good order at his own charge.

Medicine Chests.

Regiments are furnished with one or more Medicine Chests according to their strength. An Invoice of the Medicine Chest now in use is annexed (Appendix No. 5,) and the Surgeon is expected generally to confine his practice to it. When a Regimental Surgeon finds it necessary to use a Medicine not in his Chest, he is to obtain the previous permission of the Director-General, if circumstances will admit of the delay: but, if the case be urgent, the next Monthly Return of Expenditure must be accompanied with an explanation of the peculiar necessity that called for the immediate purchase of the Medicine.

Medicines, and Attendance to Women and Children.

The Wives and Children of Soldiers are allowed Medicines from the Chest, and the Medical Officers of the Regiment are to visit and prescribe for them, with the sanction of the Commanding Officer. The families and servants of Regimental Officers are also entitled to the same attention and indulgence.

Modes of obtaining Supplies of Medicines.

Supplies of Medicines for the Regimental Medical Chest, are to be drawn from the Public Laboratory, by a half-yearly Requisition, in duplicate, made to the Director-General by the Regimental Surgeon, viz., on the 24th March, and 24th of September.

Intermediate Supplies of Medicines.

It is very desirable that all intermediate Requisitions should be avoided; but if an unexpected consumption make them necessary, the extra supply must be drawn as before from the Public Laboratory,

tory, unless the Medical Stores of any neighbouring Regiment can afford a temporary supply of what is wanted: in that case, a regular voucher, signed by the parties borrowing and lending, must be transmitted by the latter, in his next Return. No druggist's charge will be admitted without permission from the Director-General, unless the pressure of the moment will not allow of delay, in which case, the circumstances, with the charge, must be stated in the next Return.

When a Regiment changes Quarters, the Surgeon is to report to the Director-General, the Day on which it moves, the Station to which it is ordered, and the distribution of the Sick. A similar communication, as to the distribution of the Sick on the March, is to be made. The Surgeon is in this latter Report to state the Names of Soldiers left, the disease, the length of time ill, and under whose treatment they have been placed, with the name and designation of the medical man, whether civil, militia, or of the line: when practicable, the two latter are to be preferred. The Surgeon is to transfer such of the Sick, as cannot be moved in safety with the Baggage, to the nearest Military Hospital, accompanied with a detailed history of the cases and of the treatment, for the information of the Surgeon to whose care they are transferred, mentioning the number of days each Man has been under treatment, that the same may be carried on in the Returns by the receiving Medical Officer, who is required to report to the Board the arrival of any Man from another Hospital, without the necessary Documents.

On

On the re-establishment of an Hospital after a march, such men as are taken again into Hospital, must in the next return have the number of days carried on from the first admission, as that in fact is the period from which they have been under treatment.

On the arrival of a Regiment or Detachment at its Quarters, after a march, the Hospital must be immediately re-established. This should in no practicable case be delayed beyond twenty-four hours.

When a Regiment leaves the Kingdom, the distribution of the Sick on embarking is to be made up, (shewing the changes from the previous Monthly Return,) and transmitted to the Director-General, specifying the stations of those left behind, and under whose care.

On arrival of a Regiment at its destination, the Surgeon will present to the Principal Medical Officer of the Command a Copy of his last yearly (or, if made up for a broken period, his last,) Report of the Diseases of the Corps.

Removal of Sick and Stores.

The expense attending the removal of Sick is to be charged in the contingencies of the first Return of the Regiment; and the circumstances of the case are to be detailed as a voucher for the disbursement.

The expense of the removal of Hospital Stores is not a charge on the Hospital Fund; they are considered as part of the Regimental Baggage, and must be conveyed according to the established regulations.

The

The system of drawing a daily stoppage from the Pay of Men in Hospital, by the Medical Officer in charge, is now wholly discontinued; and all Sums necessary to meet the expenditure of the Hospital, are to be drawn from the Regimental Paymaster, upon Estimates approved by the Commanding Officer.

Quarterly Returns, certified by the Commanding Officer, of every Man who shall have been in Hospital during the Quarter, specifying the date of entry and discharge are to be transmitted from all Hospitals direct to the War Office by the Surgeon.

In the case of a Man being in the Regimental Hospital of a Regiment to which he does not belong, the Paymaster is to transmit a Return, monthly, to the Paymaster of the Regiment by whom the pay is liable to be issued.

The Forms of Quarterly and Monthly Returns may be obtained on application to the Secretary at War.

The General Expenditure of the Hospital is under the immediate direction of the Surgeon, who is responsible for the due appropriation of the money, as well as for the general conduct of the Hospital, and of the servants attached thereto.

A half-yearly contingent account, in duplicate, is to be made up on the 24th June and 24th December, and to be transmitted to the Director-General, within fourteen days from the expiration of the half-year. It must include all the expenses of the period, as any charges in arrear will be positively rejected.

The

The original of the account will, when approved, be returned to the Surgeon, to be delivered to the Pay-Master, whose voucher it will be for the charge of the amount in the Pay Lists.

On Foreign Stations the account is to be made in triplicate, and forwarded to the Superintending Medical Officer, who will return one to the Surgeon to be handed over to the Pay-Master, transmit another to the Director-General, and retain the third in his own office.

The Surgeon must himself either pay, or see all bills on account of the Hospital discharged, under his own immediate superintendence; and must preserve the bills and receipts to be produced, if called for, by the Director-General. He must inquire strictly into the Market prices, and he is responsible that the public is charged, for each good and proper article, at its lowest possible rate.

Settlement of Accounts.

Every Regimental Surgeon, or other Medical Officer, before he quits his situation, or leaves the kingdom with his Regiment, must make up his Accounts from the last half-yearly settlement, and transmit the same to the Director-General, or he will be liable to the whole amount of the uncertified expenditure. On removal from his Station or Regiment, he is to deliver over Invoices of his Medical Stores, Hospital Books, Records, and Equipments, for which he is to take a receipt from the Officer receiving them, who is immediately to send a duplicate of such invoices and receipts to the Director-General.

Books, Returns, and Accounts.

The following is a list of the Returns, Accounts, and

and Books, which the Regimental Surgeon is required either to keep at the Hospital, or transmit to the Director-General, as respectively specified in the description of each, viz.

- 1.—A Weekly Diet-Roll, according to the prescribed Form, certified by the Medical Officer, which is to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the Hospital, until the expiration of the period to which it applies, when it is to be preserved for future reference.
- 2.—A monthly Return of Hospital Expenditure from the 25th to the 24th of each month, which is to be regularly transmitted to the Director-General, and a counterpart kept by the Surgeon.
- 3.—A Monthly Sick Return from the 21st to the 20th of each month, which is to be transmitted to the Director-General, and a duplicate sent to the principal Medical Officer of the District or Station. This Return is to give the total number of the Sick of the Regiment, whether at Head-Quarters on Detachment, on Furlough, or in General Hospital; and it is to be regularly sent off from the Regiment on the 20th of the month, whether an Hospital be established or not, or whether the Regiment be or be not on a march.
- 4.—A Yearly Return and Report of Sick and Medical transactions to be made out to the 29th of December, and to be transmitted within fourteen days from that date.
- 5.—A Half-Yearly Return of Medicines to be transmitted

mitted to the Director-General on the 24th of March and 24th of September.

6.—A Half-yearly Return of Hospital Bedding and Stores, to be transmitted in the manner pointed out in the preceding article.

7.—A Half-Yearly Hospital Contingent Account as directed at page 29. This account is to close the expenses of the half-year. As few charges as possible are however to be left for this Account, it being desirable that all the current expenditure, including the Servants' Wages, be inserted in the Monthly Expenditure Return.

For convenience sake, and to preserve accurate vouchers, the copies are to be neatly inserted into books provided for the purpose, viz.

1.—A Letter Book.

2.—A Return Book, comprehending the

Returns. { Monthly Sick.
Hospital Expenditure.
Half-yearly Contingent Account.
Half-Yearly Return of Bedding and Stores.
Half-Yearly Return of Medicines.

3.—Vaccination and Small Pox. } Register.

4.—Historical Register.

Into which the Yearly Returns and Reports of the

the Surgeon and his Assistant are alone entered, whereby the Medical History of the Corps may be kept in a connected and consecutive form.

5.—Medical Register.

For the insertion of the detailed History of every Case of Disease (Itch excepted) with the treatment employed.

6.—A Miscellaneous Book for the convenience of entering such minor Returns and Accounts as the Surgeon may find it necessary to keep with his Commanding Officer or Hospital Serjeant.

These Books to be always kept in the Surgery.

They are to be carefully preserved; as affording the best evidence of the Surgeon's diligence and professional skill. They will enable the Commanding Officer, with the help of his own occasional visits, and the daily reports of the visiting Officer and the Surgeon, to judge how far the several duties of the Hospital are properly performed. When the books accumulate to an unwieldy bulk, a representation is to be made to the Director-General, who will give orders for their disposal; and in the event of leaving the kingdom, all books more than one year old, are to be left in the hands of the Principal Medical Officer where the Regiment embarks, reporting the circumstance to the Director-General.

The Books, and Forms of Returns, will be supplied on requisition to the Director-General.

c

All

Mode of Correspondence
with the Army
Medical Board.

All Letters and Returns to the Director-General, or other Officer of the Army Medical Board, are to be sent under cover, and unsealed, to the Right Honourable the Secretary at War, War-Office, with the words "Medical Department" on the left-hand corner. To prevent unnecessary delay in the correspondence, it is desirable that a separate Letter be written on each distinct head of communication.

Regimental Depot Hospital.

Small Hospital Establishments, which may be necessary for Regimental Depots or Detachments, are to be regulated, in every point, in the same manner as Regimental Hospitals.

These Regulations have been framed chiefly with a view to Home Service, but will be applicable under ordinary circumstances on most Foreign Stations; for whenever practicable, it has been found most conducive to the good of the Service, that the Sick of Regiments be taken care of by their own Medical Officers.

Whenever there are Detachments of Sick of different Regiments, not of considerable number, and the cases not of a malignant character, these may likewise be conducted on the plan of the Regimental Hospitals, by a Physician or Staff Surgeon, having attached to him an Apothecary or Dispenser of Medicines, and a requisite number of Hospital Assistants, with a Purveyor, or Deputy Purveyor, according to numbers.

The Commander-in-Chief considers the foregoing Regulations as comprehending a general outline of the duties of Commanding Officers and Surgeons of Regiments

Regiments for the care and management of the Sick; and His Royal Highness desires that the spirit of them may be adhered to, when cases occur, for which specific instructions cannot be provided. It is the Commander-in-Chief's object to preserve the Health of the Soldier, to furnish every Aid and Accommodation to the Sick, and to ensure a due regard to Economy. By acting on these principles, and keeping these objects steadily in view, Commanding Officers and Surgeons of Regiments will best fulfil His Royal Highness's intentions, and most effectually promote the welfare of the public service.

By order of His Royal Highness
The Commander-in-Chief,
HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant-General.

Horse-Guards,
25th June, 1824.

In adding the following Formulary for the guidance of the Medical Officers of the Army, the principal object in view has been to simplify as much as possible, consistently with efficiency, the mode of prescription, which has often been lost sight of, either from indolence or inattention to the just principles upon which formulæ should be constructed; sometimes from a vain attempt at elegance, foreign to the class of Patients for which the Medicines are intended, without adding to their utility; but, in making this remark, it is to be clearly understood, that although the medicines contained in the Half-yearly Chest are considered generally adequate to most cases, there is no wish to prevent the use of a medicine not contained in the Chest, if it be deemed absolutely necessary; nor is it intended to confine Medical Officers to the exact formulæ here inserted.

J. M'GRIGOR,
W. FRANKLIN.

Army Medical Department,
25th June, 1824.

FORMULARY.

1. ABSORBENTIA.

A. Mistura.

No. 1. R.
Magnesiæ sub carbonatis ℥ij.
Sodæ subcarbonatis gr. xv.
Zinziberis radicis contritæ ℥i.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ℥vj.
Fiat mistura—Dosis ℥ij. ter in die.

2. R.
Pulv. cretæ c. c. opio ℥j.
Pulv. catechu extract. ℥ij.
Muc. acacim ℥jss.
Aq. puræ ℥viß.
Misce.—Fiat mistura, cujus capiat coch. ij.
larg. post singulas sedes liquidas.

2. ALTERANTIA.

A. Decocta.

3. R Decocti sarsaparillæ comp (ad phar: Londin)
3v.

Hydrargyri oxymuriatis gr. ʒ.

Misce, bis de die sumend.

B. Mixture.

4. R Decoct: supra prescrip: ʒvij.
Acidi nitrici ʒi.
Aque Octarium.
Sacchari albi ʒij
Misce, in die sumenda partitis vicibus.

5. R Hydrargyri oxymuriatis gr. vi.
Spiritus rectificati ʒxij.
Fiat solutio.—Dosis ʒij. ad ʒʒ.

6. R Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. vj.
Extracti conii ʒʒ.
Misce et divide in pilulas xij.—Dosis pilula, bis
ter ve de die.

C Pilule.

7. R Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. vi.
Pulveris antimonialis gr. xij.
Confectionis rosæ q. s.
Divide massam in pilulas sex.—Dosis pilula bis
vel ter de die pro re optata.

8. R Hydrargyri submuriatis ʒʒ.
Extracti opii gr. xv.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. v.
Mucilaginis acaciæ quantum satis sit.
Divide massam in pilulas xxx.

9. R Extracti colocynthidis compositi.
Saponis albi, singulorum ʒi.
Rhei radices contriti ʒʒ.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. x.
Misce et divide in pilulas, 60. Sumt. unam bis
terve de die pro re optata.

3. ANTISPASMODICA.

A. Haustus.

10. R
Tincturæ opii m. xxx.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici ℥i.
—— lavandulæ compositi ℥ß.
Aque ℥ß.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

11. R
Ol. Menth. Piperit. gtt. ij.
Magnesiæ gr. xxv.
Tinct. Sennæ ℥ß.
Aq. Menth. Piperit. ℥ß.
Misce.—Fiat haustus.

Ada
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Vao

4. ASTRINGENTIA.

A. Mistura.

12. R
Acaciæ gummi contriti ℥j.
Aque ℥viij.
Pulveris cretæ compositi cum opio ℥i.
Tincturæ catechu ℥ß.
Misce—Dosis cochleare ij singulis horis.
13. R
Acaciæ gummi contriti ℥iv.
Sacchari albi ℥ij.
Aque ferventis ℥viij.
Misce et cola, dein adde
Tincturæ catechu ℥i.
Dosis ℥i, pro re nata.
14. R
Plumbi superacetat. gr. i.
Opii pur. gr. ß. ad i.
Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.
Misce—Fiat pilula, bis quotidie.

4. CATHARTICA.

A. Misturæ.

15. R
Magnesie vel sodæ sulphatis ℥i℥.
Infusi sennæ ℥viij.
Misce—Dosis ℥ij. secunda quaque hora donec
alvus respondeat.

16. R
Olei ricini ℥i℥.
Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥i.
Misce et adde gradatim
Aque menthæ piperitæ 3v.
Sacchari albi 3ij.
Fiat mistura dosis ℥i℥.

B. Pulveres.

17. R
Jalapæ radicis contriti 3℥.
Potassæ supertartratis 9ij.
Pulveris cinnamomi comp. gr. viij.
Misce.
18. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v.
Jalapæ radicis contriti 3i.
Misce.

19. R
Magnes. sulphat. 3ij.
Infus. ros. 3viij
Acid. sulphuric. dilut. gtt. x.
Misce—fiat haustus.

C. Pilulæ.

20. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v.
Extracti colocynthidis comp. gr. x.
Fiant pilulæ duæ, quarta vel sexta quaque hora
sumendæ, donec alvus respondeat.

21. R
Aloes spicata: extracti contriti 3ij.
Saponis albi 3i
Olei menthæ piperitæ m. vj.
Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s. ad massam for-
mandam in pilulas xxxvj. dividendam.

5. DIAPHORETICA.

A. Misturæ.

22. R
Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis ℥ij.
Sacchari albi ℥ij.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ℥vj.
Misce—dosis ℥i. tertia quaque hora.

23. R
Misturæ No. 22. ℥viij.
Liquoris antimonii tartarizati ℥ij.
Misce—dosis ℥i. tertia quaque hora.

24. R
Guaiaci gummi resinæ contritæ ℥ij.
Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥i.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ℥ij.
Liquoris volatilis cornu cervi ℥i.
Spiritus Lavandulæ comp. ℥ij.
Misce—dosis cochlearium unum quaque hora tertia.

B. Boli.

25. R
Pulveris gummi guaiaci ℥i.
— ipecacuanhæ comp. gr. x.
Confectionis opii q. s.
Fiat bolus singulis noctibus sumendus.

C. Pilulæ.

26. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. iv.
Pulveris Jacobi gr. xxiv.
Confectionis opii q. s.
Fiat massa in pilulas viij. dividenda, quarum
sumat unam quarta quaque hora.

6. DIURETICA.

A. Misturæ.

27. R
Tincturæ digitalis ʒi.
Spiritus lavandulæ comp. ʒi.
Aque ʒx.
Misce—dosis cochlearia tria magna sextis horis.
28. R
Misturæ camphoræ ʒvj.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici ʒij.
Tinct. scillæ ʒii.
Misce—dosis cochlearia duo, mag. ter in die.
29. R
Tincturæ scillæ m. xx.
Spiritus lavandulæ comp. ʒi.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ʒiʒ.
Fiat haustus ter quaterve in die sumendus.
30. R
Tincturæ digitalis m. x.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici m. xx.
Potassæ supertartratis ʒß.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ʒiʒ.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

31. R
Liquor: ammoniæ acetat: ʒvi.
Potassæ acetat: ʒij.
Syrup: ʒi.
Fiat haustus ter quaterve de die sumendus.

32. R
Potassæ supertartrat ʒi.
Pulv. scillæ gr. iij.
Pulv. Zingiber gr. v.
Fiat pulvis octava quaque hora sumendus.

7. EMETICA.

A. Mistura.

35. R
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. iv.
Aque ferventis ℥iv.
Fiat solutio—dosis ℥i. omni horæ quadrante
donec superveniat vomitus.

B. Haustus.

34. R
Cupri sulphatis ℥i.
Aque puræ ℥ij.
Misce—fiat haustus emeticus.

35. R
Ipecacuanhæ radice contriti ʒss.
Aque ℥i℥.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

8. EXPECTORANTIA.

A. Mistura.

36. R
Potassæ nitratis ʒi℥.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. i.
Aque ℥ij.
Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥iv.
Misce—dosis ℥i. urgenti tusse.

37. R
Olei olivæ ʒi℥.
Tinct. scillæ ʒij.
Aque ℥xij.
Liquor. volatilis cornu cervi ʒij.
Fiat emulsio—dosis cochlearia duo secunda
quaque hora.

B. Pilula.

38. R
Scillæ radice contritæ
Zingiberis radice contritæ aa ʒi℥.
Saponis albi.
Ammoniaci contriti singulorum ʒi.
Aque q. s. ut fiant pilulæ LX.

39. R
Ipecacuanhæ radice contritæ gr. ʒ.
Pulveris antimonialis gr. ij.
Extracti conii gr. iij.
Misce—fiat pilula.

C. Pulveres.

46. R
Pulveris cinchonæ ʒi.
— cinnam. comp. gr. v.
Fiat pulvis.

D. Mistura.

47. R
Decocti cinchonæ, octarium.
Extracti ejusdem ʒj.
Acidi nitrici ʒiʒ.
Misce—Dosis cochlearia tria tertia quaque horâ.
48. R
Liquoris arsenicalis.
Spiritus lavandulæ compositi singulorum ʒij.
Aquæ octarium.
Misce—Dosis cochlearia tria ter in die.

Adm
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11. VARIA.

A. Collyria.

49. R
Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis.
Aquæ singulorum ʒij.
Spiritus rectificati ʒiʒ.
Fiat collyrium.

50. R
Zinci sulphatis gr. x.
Aq. fontan. ʒiij.
Aq. Rosar. ʒij. M.

B. Lotiones.

51. R
Ammoniæ muriatis ʒiv.
Spiritus rectificati ʒiv.
Aceti commun. ʒxij.
Fiat lotio.

52. R
Plumbi superacetat. ʒi.
Aq. puræ ʒi.
Spt. rectificat ʒi. M.

C. Enemata.

53. R Decocti anthemidis ℥x.
Sodæ sulphatis.
Olei olivæ aa ℥i.
Fiat enema.

54. R Amyli ℥ij.
Aquæ tepidæ ℥vi.
Fiat enema adde pro re nata
Tincturæ opii m. XL.

D. Gargarismata.

55. R Decocti cinchonæ ℥vñj.
Aluminis ℥i.
Fiat gargarisma.

56. R Potassæ nitratis ℥ij.
Aq. Ros.
Font. aa ℥ij. M.
Fiat gargarisma.

12 COMMON DRINKS AND EXTRAS.

Imperial Drink.

- R Potassæ supertartratis ℥ij.
Potassæ nitratis ℥i.
Aquæ hordei octarios duos.
Misce pro potu ordinario.

Rice Water.

- Rice 5 ounces
Cinnamon 1 drachm and a half
Sugar 2 ounces and a half
Water 20 pints
To be boiled down to two gallons.

Barley Water.

- Barley 5 ounces
Ginger (bruised) ½ of an ounce
Sugar 2½ ounces
Water 20 pints
To be boiled down to two gallons.

Rice Pudding.

Each to contain,

Rice.....	3 ounces
Sugar	1 ounce
Milk	3 gills
Eggs	1
Cinnamon	1 blade.

Flour Pudding.

Each to contain,

Flour	4 ounces
Sugar	1 ounce
Milk	3 gills
Eggs	1
Ginger.....	a few grains.

*Sago Allowance.*Of Sago, boiled in a sufficient quantity of water
down to a jelly.... 2 ounces

Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce
Wine.....	1 gill

A little grated nutmeg or cinnamon.

Rice and Sago Jelly.

Rice.....	1 ounce
Sago.....	1 ounce
Barley	1 ounce
Water.....	6 pounds

Boil down to three pounds, and add

Milk..... 1 pint, and a
sufficient quantity of sugar to make it agreeably
sweet.*For Fumigation.*

Take

Common salt.....	$\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.
Oxide of manganese, in powder ..	$\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
Sulphuric acid	$\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
Water	$\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

The water and acid must be mixed together, and then poured over the other ingredients in a china basin, which should be placed in a pipkin of hot sand. The doors and windows of the room to be fumigated must be closely shut for two hours after the charged basin has been placed in it; then thrown open, and a current of air allowed to pass through the room.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

List of Articles to be furnished by the Barrack Department, for the use of Regimental Hospitals in Barracks.

KITCHEN.	SURGERY.	WARDS.
A set of Fire-irons	Fire-irons	Bedsteads
Fender	Fender	Paillasse
Trivet	2 Chairs	Pillows
Table	Forms	Bolsters
Dresser	Coal-box	Blankets
2 small Forms	Candlestick	Sheets
Shelves	Round Towel	Rugs
An Iron Pot, Pot-lid and Hooks	Cupboard or Shelves	Chamber-pots
Wooden Ladle	A Tin Slipper Bath	1 Table for each Ward
Flesh-Fork		Small Forms
Bowls or Platters		Coal-box, small
Small ditto, or Porringers		Fire-irons } Poker viz., } Shovel
Trenchers		Fender
Spoons		Candlesticks or Lamps
Coal-Box		Round Towels
Candlestick		1 Close Stool for each Ward
Tin Can		2 Bed-pans for the Hospital
Earthen Pan		2 Urinals, ditto
Box, or Basket, for carrying Coals in the Wards		
Buckets, Mops, and Scrubbing Brushes	Sufficient for the Use of the Hospital in general	
Birch & hair brooms		
Round Towel		
1 Lantern		
2 Saucepans		
2 Large Tea-kettles		
Quart and Pint Pots		

APPENDIX

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Canteen of Hospital Utensils for 250 Men.

- 1 Flesh-Fork
- 2 Iron Block-Tin Soup Ladles
- 12 Trenchers
- 12 Iron Spoons
- 2 Tin Saucepans, 1 of four quarts, and 1 of three quarts, to shut in each other
- 12 Tin Cups of one pint each
- 1 Horn Lantern
- 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, seven quarts
- 1 Tea-Pot, five pints
- 2 Tin Candlesticks with snuffers chained
- 1 Pewter Bed-Pan
- 1 Pewter Urinal
- 6 Knives and Forks
- 1 Pair of Steelyards
- 2 Flat Tin Pots with handles
- 12 Cotton Nightcaps
- 3 Yards of Osnaburgh
- 3 Round Towels
- 2 Rollers and 2 pair of Brackets
- 3 Yards of Flannel
- 1 Hand Scrubbing Brush
- 1 Whitewashing Brush
- 2 Sponges
- 2 Large Wooden Platters
- 2 Pewter Wash-hand Basins
- 1 Tinder Box and Steel
- 2 Packing Needles
- 1 Trivet
- 1 Pair of Wooden Scales and Weights, 2 oz. to 2 lb.

Separate.

- 1 Water Bucket
- 1 Close-stool Bucket, with Pan
- 1 Iron Kettle of 6 Gallons

Articles to be purchased by the Surgeon.

- 1 Long Scrubbing Brush, with heavy block leaded
- 1 Hair Broom
- 1 Rag Mop
- 8 Earthen Chamber-pots
- Spitting Pans

N. B. With each Canteen is issued 1 Medicine Chest and 12 Sets of Bedding, packed in two bales of water-proof cloth, as an equipment for each Medical Officer of a Regiment, to be ready on the shortest notice for detached duty. A triplicate issue is only granted to Regiments of the greatest strength, as the *established equipment*; but on special emergency, duly stated to the Director-General, an additional supply of Bedding would be ordered, as a *temporary aid*, from the nearest store.

DIET TABLE.

MEALS.	FULL.	HALF.	LOW.	Spoon or Fork.	REMARKS.
Breakfast.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	Tea.	Tea.	EXTRA.
Dinner.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Meat. 1 lb. Bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Potatoes. 1 qt. Table Beer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Meat. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bread. 1 lb. Potatoes.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Meat. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Potatoes.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bread made into gruel, or into soup, or into pudding or Sago.	All extra Diet must be issued and charged in the proper Table of the Month's Ration, against the Patient's Name. Wine, used in Peasants or Sago, must be charged in the Wine Ration. The Tea is not to be charged in the Diet, but in the actual cost of the Tea and Sugar.
Supper.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	1 Pint of Oat-meal or Rice Gruel.	Tea.	

NOTE.—The *Peasants or Sago Diet* is adapted to such Cases as will not allow of excursions from Animal Food, in the shape of Bread or otherwise; and any Excess to this rate of Diet, are supposed to be given with the same view.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

*Invoice of a Regimental Chest of Medicines for
a Corps of 300 Men.*

	Lb. Oz.
Acacia Gummi	1 0
— contriti	0 8
Acidi Muriatici	0 8
— Nitrici	0 6
— Sulphurici	0 4
Æris Æruginis Contritæ	0 1
Aloes Spicatæ Extracti	0 4
Aluminis	0 8
Ammoniaci	0 4
Ammoniac Carbonatis	0 2
— Muriatis	0 2
Anthemidis Florum	1 0
Antimonii Tartarizati	0 2
Argenti Nitratis	0 1
Aquæ Rosæ	1 0
Calumbæ Radicis Contritæ	0 8
Camphoræ	0 2
Cerati Calaminæ	4 0
— Saponis	0 8
Cinchonæ Lanceifoliæ Cort. Cont.	4 0
Confectionis Aromaticæ	0 4
— Opii	0 8
— Rosæ Gallicæ	0 8
Copaibæ	0 8
Cupri	

	Lb. Oz.
Cupri Sulphatis	0 1
Emplastri Lyttæ	2 0
— Resinæ	1 0
Extracti Belladonnæ	0 1
— Cinchonæ	0 4
— Colocynthis Comp.	0 8
— Conii	0 2
— Opii	0 4
Ferri Sulphatis	0 1
Glycyrrhizæ Radicis	0 4
Guaiaci Gummi-Resinæ	0 2
— Ligni Rasi	0 4
Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydi	0 4
— Oxymuriatis	0 1
— Submuriatis	0 8
Ipecacuanhæ Radicis Contritæ	0 8
Jalapæ Radicis Contritæ	0 8
Liquoris Antimonii Tartarizati	0 4
— Plumbi Acetatis	1 0
— Volatilis Cornu Cervi	0 8
Linimenti Saponis Compositi	1 0
Magnesie Carbonatis	0 4
— Sulphatis	10 0
Mezerii Radicis	0 4
Olei Menthæ Piperitæ	0 1
— Olivæ	1 0
— Ricini	A bottle
— Terebinthinæ	0 8
Pilulæ Hydrargyri	0 4
Plumbi Superacetatis	0 8
Potassæ Nitratis	0 8
— Subcarbonatis	0 8
— Supertartratis	1 0
Pulveris Antimonialis	0 4
— Cinnamomi Compos.	0 2
Pulveris	

Pulveris Cretæ Compos. cum Opio	Lib. Un.
———— Ipecacuanhæ	0 4
Quassie Ligni Rasi	0 8
Rhæi Radicis Contritæ	0 8
Sarsaparillæ Radicis Concisæ	2 0
Sassafras Radicis Concisæ	0 4
Scillæ Radicis Contritæ	0 1
Sennæ Foliorum	0 8
Sodæ Subcarbonatis	0 2
———— Sulphatis	10 0
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici	0 8
———— Sulphurici	0 8
———— Rectificati	4 0
Sulphuris Loti	0 8
Tincturæ Camphoræ Comp.	0 8
———— Catechu	0 4
———— Cinchonæ Compos.	0 8
———— Digitalis	0 4
———— Ferri Murialis	0 4
———— Myrrhæ	0 4
———— Opii	0 8
———— Scillæ	0 4
Vini Colchici	0 4
———— Opii	0 4
Unguenti Cetacei	2 0
———— Hydrargyri Fortior	4 0
———— Nitratæ	0 8
———— Sulphuris Com.	10 0
Zinci Sulphatis	0 4
Zingiberis Radicis Contritæ	0 4
Dr. James's Powder	0 1
Linen spread with Adhesive Plaster	yards 8

Materials

Materials.

Fine Lint,	Lib.	3
Surgeon's Tow,	Lib.	6
Skins of Leather,	No.	2
Old Linen Sheets,	No.	2
Linen and Calico Rollers,	No.	24
Flannel Rollers,	No.	6
Eighteen Tailed Bandages,	No.	4
Bag Trusses,	No.	6
Bougies in a Case,	No.	24
Caustic ditto in ditto,	No.	6
Common Splints,	Set	1
Broad Tape,	Piece	1
Thread for Ligatures,	Oz.	1
Pins,	Paper	1
Grain Scales and Weights,	Set	1
Ounce ditto and ditto,	No.	1
Vials, in sorts,	No.	36
Gallipots, in ditto,	No.	24
Graduated Glass Measure,	No.	1
Writing Paper,	Quire	4
Wrapping ditto,	No.	4
Pens,	No.	25
Ink Powder,	Paper	1
Wafers,	Oz.	1
Bolus Tile,	No.	1
Composition Mortar and Pestle,	No.	1
Pill Boxes,	Paper	1
Urethra Syringes,	No.	6
Glyster ditto and Pipes,	No.	1
Pewter Blood Porringer,	No.	1
Bolus Knives,	No.	1

Spreading

Spreading Spatula,.....	No.	1
Pot ditto		1
Tin Panakin		1
Tin Funnel,.....		1
Packthread,.....	Oz.	4
Surgeon's Sponges,.....	No.	6
Vial Corks,.....	Gro.	1
Oiled Cloth,.....	Yard	1

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Rules to be observed by Medical Officers in the Examination of Recruits.

1st. No Recruit to be deemed fit for Service if labouring under any acute or chronic disease, for which medical treatment is required at the time of examination.

2nd. Labouring under old cutaneous affections of the head or body, whatever their specific characters may be.

3d. Defect of eyesight, or morbid affections of the eyelids, including specks on Cornea, in whatever situation, as shewing former disease. Immobility or irregularity of Iris—morbid adhesions thereof, opacities of the lens. Fistula lachrymalis.

4th. Deafness or purulent discharge from the ear. Stammering, or defect of speech, which may render him unable to do the duty of a sentinel.

5th. Deficiency of many teeth, and particularly if accompanied with an unsound state of the remainder.

6th. Narrow flat chest, protruded, or depressed sternum, badly united fractures of the clavicle or acromion, or of any other bones; general appearance of pulmonic disease, particularly if combined with a strumous habit; marks of repeated cupping, or blistering.

7th. Visceral disease of abdomen, particularly if accompanied with enlargement of any particular viscus. Marasmus. Hernia—or preternatural enlargement of the ring.

8th. Varicose state of testicles or chord; deficiency or enlargement of testicles. Fistula in perineo or ano, extensive hemorrhoids.

9th. Morbid enlargement of bones or joints. Malformation or loss of toes or fingers; flat feet, nodes, contraction, or stiffness of joints.

10th. Varicose veins of legs, old cicatrices, adherent to the bone, or which may be likely to break out afresh on long continued exertion.

11th. Marks of punishment.

12th. Glandular swellings of groin, or neck, or general appearance of defect of health.

NOTE.—Whenever a Recruit does not bear the mark of having had the Small-pox, or Cow-pox, it is the duty of the examining Surgeon to vaccinate him at the first opportunity.

J. M'GRIGOR.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

London:

J. JONES, PRINTER, CHAPEL-STREET,

SOHO.

HORSE GUARDS,
31st. March, 1800.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to approve the following Regulations for the use of General Hospitals, in Great Britain, and the Islands Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, hereby enjoins all Persons concerned to govern themselves in their respective duties, touching the care of the Sick Soldiers, and the management of Hospitals, in strict conformity thereto,

By Order of His Royal Highness,
The Commander in Chief,
HARRY CALVERT.
Adj. Gen.

(1)

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

A Commissioned Medical Officer is to visit the Hospital at least twice in the twenty-four hours.

The visiting duty of the Medical Officer is to commence, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, precisely at 9 o'Clock, and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning; the Evening Visit is to be made at 8 o'Clock, and the utmost punctuality is required

A to

Commissioned
Officers.

(2)

*as often as
judges necessary*
to the hours of attendance, from the
Commissioned Officers, and Hospital
Mates; and all the Wards should be
purified every Day, with the fumes
arising from Nitrous Gas, formed by
mixing half an ounce of Vitriolic Acid,
and half an ounce of Nitre, and placing
them in a sand heat; under the immediate
direction of the Mate.

A written Report of the state of the
Hospital is to be made every Morn-
ing; also a Monthly Return of the Hos-
pital, to the Military Superintendant.

Provision
The Hospital Bedding and Cloaths
of the Sick, who have had any infectious
Fever, should be baked in an Oven, or
steeped in running Water for at least
48 hours, previously to their being
thoroughly washed or scoured.

Do
The Straw from the Bed of a Man
who dies, is to be instantly burnt, and
the Place or Bed where he lay, to be
well washed with Soap and boiling
Water.

A

(3)

A Return of the Medicines that have
been received the preceding half Year,
such as have been consumed, or sent to
other Services, and what are wanted for
the ensuing six Months, signed by the
Resident Mate, or other Person in charge
of the Medicines, and the Senior Medi-
cal Officer, accompanied with an Affi-
davit, that none of the Medical Stores,
have been, to the best of their know-
ledge and belief, converted to any other
use, except that of the Hospital, unless
by an Order in Writing from the Senior
Medical Officer, or Surgeon General,
is to be transmitted to the Surgeon Ge-
neral half-yearly.

By Command of His Royal Highness
the Commander in Chief, no Medical
Officer is to absent himself from the
Hospital, without leave from the Gene-
ral commanding the District, obtained
through the Military Superintendant,
and with the concurrence of the Surgeon
General.

A 2

Every

(4)

*written on
this door*
Every Medical Officer doing duty in the Hospital, is to leave his name and address in Writing with the Resident Mate; and any one going away on leave of absence, is to leave directions where he may be found.

X The Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital, will take care, that separate Wards are allotted for Fever or Small Pox Patients, and every possible care taken by Ventilation and Cleanliness, to prevent the origin and to check the progress of Infection; but if Contagion should take place, the Wards must be thoroughly cleansed, ventilated, and fumigated with Nitrous Gas, and the infected must be instantly separated from the more healthy.

X In the progress of treatment, these Patients are to be kept as separate as possible from each other, by allotting a greater space to each Bed, than is usual for other Patients; and Convalescents from such Fever being very apt to relapse

(5)

lapse, they must not be too soon discharged, unless to a Convalescent Hospital.

Previous to any Patient being admitted into the Hospital, he must be washed, and made perfectly clean, with warm Water and Soap, have his Hair cut and combed, and be furnished with a well-aired clean Shirt.

*Orderly
Mate*
A specific Return of the Patients according to the usual Form, is to be sent by the 20th of each Month to the Secretary of the Army Medical Board, under cover to the Secretary at War, for the information of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; and a specific Return of Cases is to be sent, under Cover, at the same time, to the Surgeon General, stating particularly what Operations have been, or are likely to be performed.

Each attending Medical Officer should keep a journal of his Practice, in which the name, age, general constitution, disease, and

(6)

and treatment of his Patients should be regularly entered, and fully detailed; together with the Day of their admission, discharge, or death.

Orderly Mate.

An Orderly Hospital Mate is to be on duty, from the hour of attendance in the Morning, to the same hour the following Morning; to visit the Wards frequently; and to be constantly during that period in the Hospital:—this duty to be done in rotation, according to Seniority.

The Orderly Mate, coming off duty, is, when relieved, to report to the Commissioned Officer in charge of the Hospital, who will report to the Military Superintendant, its present state, with the alterations during the preceding Day, according to the annexed Form, in which he will mention his having visited the Hospital at 8 o'Clock in the Evening, with any other remarks that may occur; viz, admissions, discharges, or deaths.

I

(7)

I VISITED the Hospital at eight o'Clock last Night, and make the following Report this Morning.

Hospital
To the Senior Medical Officer
Hospital

489

Orderly Mate.

[illegible]

He will also inform the Resident Mate of any admissions, discharges, or deaths, during the time of duty, that they may be entered in the Register by the Resident Mate.

He is to take the Night duty; to see that every thing is quiet and regular; and, if any thing extraordinary occurs, he is to report it to the Commissioned Officer in charge of the Hospital.

The Name, Regiment, and Company of every Patient, with the dates of admission and discharge, or death, are to be entered in the Register by the Resident Mate.

Resident Mate.
Register of
Entrance.

The Resident Hospital Mate, or Medical Store Keeper, who has the charge of, and is responsible for, the Medical Stores, is not to deliver out any Medicines to Patients, unless prescribed for them by Name in the Day Book; He is to see the Dispensary locked after the hours of Business, and to keep the Key of it himself.

When

When Wine is indispensably necessary, it should be given as long as the Case absolutely requires it, but no longer; and it must be given by the attending Medical Officer, unless previously mixed by him with Medicines or Food; Porter, or good Beer, should, whenever the Case will admit of it, be given in lieu of Wine.

The Purveyor, Deputy, or acting Purveyor, is to take under his charge, and to keep an exact account of, all Hospital Stores, Provisions, Utensils, &c. except Medicines; and to see that the Hospital is perfectly furnished with every article wanted, as well as the Diet, &c. that shall be directed by the attending Medical Officer.

The annexed Diet Tables to be the established Tables; to be regulated by the attending Physician, Surgeon, or other Medical Attendant on the Sick. Diet Tables and Diet Books are to be

B kept

impossible

Adm.
Dis.
Mat.
Reg.
Hos.
Det.
B.
Reg.
Gen.
Van.

The Purveyor is to make a Weekly Return of the state of the Hospital to the Officer in charge of the Hospital, and to keep an exact Copy of the Monthly state sent to the Army Medical Board and Surgeon General: He is to provide every Patient with a clean Shirt at least twice a Week, clean Palliasse once a Month, and Sheets every Fortnight, or oftener if necessary: He is to report all kinds of misbehaviour in the Patients or Servants, to the Head of the Hospital, who will report to the Military Superintendant: He is to give a Return to the Military Superintendant of every Article of necessaries furnished to the Soldiers, at the time the same is given, with the Price thereof

[illegible][illegible]

thereof, and no articles are to be furnished at the Soldiers' except such as are mentioned, in the list of Necessaries, specified in His Majesty's Regulations.

The Wages of the Attendants and Servants of the Hospital, are to be paid by the Purveyor, according to the annexed Scale.

The Senior Medical Officer, Physicians, and Purveyors, are to be allowed the same proportion of Rooms, Furniture, Coals, and Candles, if resident in the Hospital, as a Field Officer in Barracks.

The Surgeons, Apothecaries, Deputy, and Acting Purveyors, as Captains; and the Hospital Mates and Clerks, as Subalterns:—The Barrack Department to provide the Furniture, Coals, Candles, &c.

A Return is to be transmitted to the Surgeon General half-yearly, of Purveyors Stores that have been received the preceding half year, of such as have been used or sent to other Services, and

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SCALE of WAGES to be paid to the Officers not Commissioned, and the Servants in all General Hospitals.

QUALITIES.	Rations viz. full Diet.	Pay per Diem.
Acting Deputy Purveyor —	1	5 0
Resident Mate —	1	5 0
Orderly ditto —	1	5 0
Clerk and Store-keeper —	1	3 0
Matron —	1	2 6
Head Nurse —	1	1 0
Sempstress —	1	1 0
Steward if a Soldier —	1	1 0
Ditto if not a Soldier —	1	2 0
Surgery Man if a Soldier —	1	0 6
Ditto if an Out Pensioner —	1	1 1½
Ditto if not a Soldier —	1	1 6
Ward Master if a Soldier —	1	0 6
Ditto if an Out Pensioner —	1	1 1½
Ditto if not a Soldier —	1	1 6
Cook —	1	0 9
Nurse —	1	0 9
Washer-woman —	1	1 0
Orderly Man if a Soldier —	1	0 3
Ditto if an Out Pensioner —	1	0 8
Ditto if not a Soldier —	1	1 0

of what are wanting for the ensuing six Months, signed by the Purveyor, or Acting Purveyor, and the Senior Medical Officer; and accompanied with an Affidavit from each, that none of the Stores have been, to the best of their knowledge and belief, converted to any other use, except that of the Hospital, unless by an Order in Writing, from the Senior Medical Officer, or Surgeon General: and when any one, who has charge of Public Stores of whatever kind, has leave of absence, or is ordered to be removed, he is not to quit his situation until regularly relieved, and his charge delivered over to his Successor, approved by the Senior Medical Officer.

All extra Disbursements are to receive the previous sanction of the Secretary at War, through the Surgeon General, in Writing, except upon an emergency; and then, such emergency
and

and the nature and extent of the disbursement, are to be immediately stated to the Secretary at War, through the Surgeon General.

The different Tradesmen who provide Stores of any kind, whether Butchers' Meat, Bread, Beer, &c. are to furnish the Articles by Contract, and the Contracts are to be made either by Advertisement, or some mode of general Information, in order to encourage emulation: a Copy of each Contract to be sent to the Military Superintendent.

These Contracts or Agreements, to be made in the presence of the Superintending Medical Officer; and no Tradesmen employed are to be changed without his concurrence.

The Purveyor's Weekly Accounts of Provisions, and Expenditure of every denomination, are to be minutely examined.

amined and signed by the Military Superintendent, and the Senior Medical Officer, who are also to examine and sign the Quarterly Accounts.

All requisitions for Stores, made to the Surgeon General, by the Purveyor, are to be approved, and countersigned, by the Senior Medical Officer.

No Order for the issue of Stores is to be regarded by the Purveyor, unless in the hand Writing of the Senior Medical Officer.

The Purveyor is to send in his Accounts within three Weeks after every Quarter Day; and his Accounts of the Men's Stoppages to the War Office every Month.

He is to keep an exact Account or Register of every Soldier sent to the Hospital, his Regiment, Company, Name, Admission, Discharge, or Death, which he is to report to the Military Superintendent, through the Head Medical

dical Officer; from which an Account must be made out, and sent to the Regimental Agent, and to the War Office, at the end of every Month, that a Stoppage of 6d. per Diem may be made from such Soldier's Pay, while in the Hospital. *10d*

He must be attentive to have the Wards remarkably clean, well-aired, white washed frequently, and fumigated; and the Water Closets and Privies kept always in proper order.

The Steward is to act chiefly under the Purveyor's directions; to take care that the proper quantity of Provisions, according to the Diet Table, be given out in due time to the Cooks and Nurses, and that they are regularly served to the Patients: to see that the Wards are kept clean, and that proper Utensils, &c. are issued for that purpose.

IF at any time a quantity of the Breakfast or Supper remains, more than

C can

can be consumed by the Patients, the Steward will see that it is returned to the Cooks for future use, unless otherwise directed.

It is his duty to see that the Provisions be properly dressed, and served; that the Cooks have the Breakfast ready to be distributed to the Patients at eight, the Dinner at one, and the Supper at seven o'clock; and the Kitchen Fires extinguished at nine o'clock: He is to report all irregularities to the Head of the Department.

The Ward Master's duty is to be chiefly in the Wards; he is to see that every thing is in proper order: the Night Stools and Chamber Pots emptied and kept clean; the Windows opened when necessary: the Floors swept, particularly under the Beds, and the Patients washed and combed before Breakfast; he is also to examine the Bedding and utensils, and see that the Bowls and Trenchers, &c. are cleaned and carefully laid by after every

every Meal: He is to take care that the Dead are speedily removed from the Wards; he is to receive the Sick on admission; to see them well cleaned and properly accommodated; to deliver the necessaries to the Quarter Master Sergeant, and to make a report thereof to the Senior Medical Officer, in Writing, and to report every Death or Discharge in the same manner; to see that no Cooking, Washing, or Hanging-up of wet Linen to dry, be permitted in the Wards; nor any Accoutrements, &c. be suffered to remain in them.

He is to lock the Gates of the Hospital, at eight o'clock in the Evening in Winter, and nine in Summer, after which, no Person except the Resident Mate, Orderly Mate, or a Commissioned Officer, is to visit or remain in the Hospital, but by the particular order of the Head of the Hospital: and he is to report any irregularities he may witness

nests in the Patients, or Servants of the Hospital, to the Officer at the head of the Department, who will report to the Military Superintendent.

The Stewards and Ward-Masters are mutually to assist each other in their respective Duties.

The Matron is to visit the Wards frequently; to see that the Nurses are attentive to their Duty; to take charge of the Bed and Body Linen of the Patients in daily use; to provide Linen and Bandages for the Surgical Wards whenever wanted; she is especially to observe that the Bed and Body Linen of the Patients are regularly changed and well-aired, and she is to be accountable to the Purveyor, for the Linen, &c. committed to her charge: She is to see that the dirty Linen is collected by the Head Nurse, and delivered with a proper Lift to the Washers, and to attend to its return from them: any deficiency therein must be reported to the Purveyor, &c. who will

will replace it, and charge it against the Washerwomen, Head Nurse, or Matron; she will take care that the Nurses make the Beds, and that all filth is removed before the Morning visit; she is to report all irregularities to the Officer at the Head of the Medical Department.

The Head Nurse is in every respect to act as the Matron shall direct; and when no Matron is appointed, she is to act as Matron, to attend to the cleanliness of the Wards, the Patients' Linen, &c. to see that the Nurses and Orderlies pay proper attention to the care of the Sick, in the administration of the Medicines, &c. as well as to their personal cleanliness; and to report all irregularities to the Head Officer of the Department.

The Nurses and Orderly Men are to take care that the Wards are swept clean, the Beds made, the Windows opened when necessary, and all Filth removed early in the Morning: the Wards to be again

Head Nurse.

Nurses and Orderlies.

(22)

again swept after every Meal, and all the Utensils properly cleaned and carefully laid by: No foul Linen is to remain in the Wards, but is to be sent immediately to the Matron, whose orders the Nurses are to obey, in punctually shifting the Bed and Body Linen of the Patients; to take care that the Patients are not guilty of disorderly Behaviour or uncleanness in the Wards, and they will be made responsible for any irregularity or mischief done by the Patients, which they do not report to the Officer at the head of the Department. They are not to bring any Liquors or Provisions into the Hospital, on any pretence whatever, unless ordered by the head Medical Officer: they are on no account to leave the Hospital, but by permission of the Head Medical Officer of the Hospital, or with his knowledge.

Patients. The Patients are to comply with the Regulations of the Hospital; those who are

(23)

are able, must assist in cleaning or airing the Hospital, and by every means in their power lend their aid to the helpless.

Any Patients, who behave disorderly, are to be reported to the Commanding Officer in charge of the Hospital; and if their Cases will allow of it, they are to be put on low Diet, or confined as their offences may deserve, until they are properly reported to the Military Superintendent, which Report must be made without delay; and no Soldier is to be continued on low Diet beyond 24 hours, as a punishment, without the knowledge, and consent of the Military Superintendent.

The General Commanding in the District should be applied to, by the Military Superintendent, for a suitable Guard.

L. PEPYS.
T. KEATE.
J. RUSH.

GENERAL ORDERS

APPLICABLE TO

THE TROOPS

DESTINED FOR

CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

Printed by W. Clowes and Co. Northumberland Court, Strand,
for His Majesty's Stationary Office.

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,

15th June, 1807.

ON Orders being received for Embarkation, all heavy and superfluous Baggage, all Sick Men, and those unequal to active Service, all Sick and Lame Horses, are to be left at the Barracks from which the respective Corps march, under the care of a Subaltern Officer, and a proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers from each. The Regiments of Cavalry, will leave their Baggage, Sick Men, and Horses,

Horses, under the care of the Squadron, which remains at home. The Men who are unavoidably left behind, belonging to Regiments of Infantry, which have second Battalions in Great Britain or in the Islands in the Channel, will be transferred to those Battalions, and borne on the strength of second Battalions, from the 25th of the Month next ensuing.

Under the head of Heavy Baggage, is comprehended Spare Cloathing, Arms, and Accoutrements. By Superfluous Baggage is meant, the Baggage of Officers, beyond what can be contained in one Trunk, and one Portmanteau, which, with a pair of Canteens, and Bedding of the lightest, and most portable kind, must, (independent of Camp Equipage)

con-

constitute the whole Baggage of each Officer on Service.

The Baggage of the different Ranks of Regimental Officers, must not, in the whole, exceed the following weights, and the Baggage of Officers on the Staff, must be regulated on the same principle.

	Cwt. each.
Commanding Officers of Corps	24
Field Officers	2
Captains	1½
Subalterns	1
Adjutant	} each 11
Surgeon	
Paymaster	} each 1
Assistant Surgeon and	
Quarter Master	

The

The Necessaries of Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, must be confined to what, is understood by Light Equipment, viz. in the Infantry,

For each Soldier,

- 3 Shirts,
- 1 Black Stock,
- 3 Pair Worsted or Yarn, Ankle Socks,
- 2 Pair of Strong Shoes, shod with Nails, or Plates, at the Toes and Heels, round at the Toe, and made to come up high round the Ankle,
- 1 Piece of Pipe Clay,
- 2 Combs,
- 1 Piece of Soap,
- 1 Small Sponge,
- 1 Pair Shoe Brushes,
- 1 Blacking Ball,

1 Cloths

- 1 Cloths Brush,
- 1 Pair loose coarse Canvass Trowsers, to be worn on Marches, at Night, and on Duties of Fatigue,
- 1 Worsted Cap,
- 1 Great Coat.

It is very desirable, that the Packs, in which these Necessaries are stowed, should be of the lightest, and most compact construction, and the Soldiers must be instructed and frequently practiced, in the most convenient mode of packing their Necessaries.

Each Soldier is to be provided with a Brush and Picker, attached to the Bayonet Belt.

Six

Six Turnscrews per Company, are sufficient.

The Necessaries of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Cavalry, are to be regulated on the same Scale, and with an equal regard to lightness of Equipment.

The incumbrance of Baggage to Troops engaged in active operations, is a most serious evil. On the contrary, an Army without this impediment, is ever prepared for Enterprize, ready to avail itself of every favorable circumstance, and to defeat and foil its Enemy, as much by the promptitude and celerity of its movements, as by its Valour in the Field of Battle. The Commander in Chief is persuaded,

that every individual will cheerfully submit to any temporary deprivations, which may be requisite for the attainment of objects, so essential to the Success and Reputation of His Majesty's Arms, and in fact, so indispensably necessary in the sort of Warfare, in which it is probable, the Troops will be engaged.

The Officers in Command of Brigades and Regiments will take care, that their Arms are in the best possible Order, and that the Armourers are competent to their Duty, and their Tools complete. Each Soldier must be in possession of two good Flints, and must be carefully instructed in the most advantageous mode of fixing them.

R

Officers'

Officers' Servants must from this time, Parade once each Day, with their Troops and Companies, and be practised in their Firelock and Field Exercises,

Regiments must be frequently Paraded, and Exercised in Marching Order. The Infantry must be accustomed to Firing with Blank Cartridges, when so Accoutred, that they may feel the less encumbered, in the presence of the Enemy, when they must necessarily carry their Packs, Canteens, and Haversacks.

The Cavalry must be practised in packing Forage, and must be frequently exercised with it on their Horses. Each Regiment of Cavalry must be provided with

with a due proportion of spare Horse Shoes and Nails.

It is most particularly enjoined to Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades, to take every opportunity of instructing and practising the Troops under their Orders, in the Duties of Posting Advanced Guards and Picquets, in forming Flanking Parties and Patroles, and in planting Videts and Sentries, in order that Officers may fully comprehend the Nature and Importance of these Objects; and the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers be prepared to perform the Duties which will be required of them, the instant they dis-embark.

It is extremely essential whenever Circumstances

circumstances will permit it, that the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry should be exercised together, and that the Light Artillery, Light Cavalry, and Light Infantry, should be practically instructed in the performance of the Duties and Exercises to which these Corps are peculiarly adapted.

With a view to give general information on these points, as well as to habituate the Troops to fatigue, the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, should be frequently required, as the most instructive mode of Exercise, to march for several miles equipped as for actual service. On these occasions, it will depend on the Intelligence and Judgment of the Officers commanding, to avail themselves of local circumstances, as affording the means of reducing to practice the ordinary

nary and daily duties, which occur during a Campaign.

There are few parts of the country which do not afford the opportunity for the performance of some manœuvre, and none where the various duties of outposts may not be explained, and practised.

Women, only in the proportion of Six to every hundred Men, will be permitted to embark. They should be carefully selected, as being of good Character, and having the Inclination and Ability to render themselves useful: it is very desirable, that those who have Children should be left at home.

All Women above the Number prescribed, must be sent to their respective Homes

Homes, previous to their Regiments marching for Embarkation.

Regiments are to be compleated in Haversacks and Canteens, Entrenching Tools, and Carts.

Nose-Bags,

Forge Cords, and Packsaddles,

One Forge Cart for each Squadron of Cavalry.

They will be required to return into store, all other Articles of Camp Equipage which are in their possession.

The following proportion of Horses will be allowed to be embarked:

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Generals	6 each
Major-Generals	4
Brigadier-Generals	4
	Majors

Majors of Brigade

Aides-du-Camp

Secretary to the General commanding,

Deputy Adjutant-General, and Deputy Quarter-Master-General,

Deputy Commissary-General, 3 each

Deputy Paymaster-General,

Commissary of Accounts,

Inspector of Hospitals,

Deputy Judge Advocate-General,

Chaplains of Brigade,

Assistant Deputy Adjutant-General

and Assistant Deputy Quarter-master-General,

Assistant Commissaries, 2 each

Physicians, and Staff Surgeons,

Deputy Purveyor of Hospitals,

Provost Martial,

Cavalry.

CAVALRY.

Colonels and Field Officers	4
Captains	3
Lieutenants and Cornets	2
Surgeons and Riding Master	2
Paymaster,	
Assistant Surgeon,	} 1 each
Veterinary Surgeons and	
Quarter Masters.	

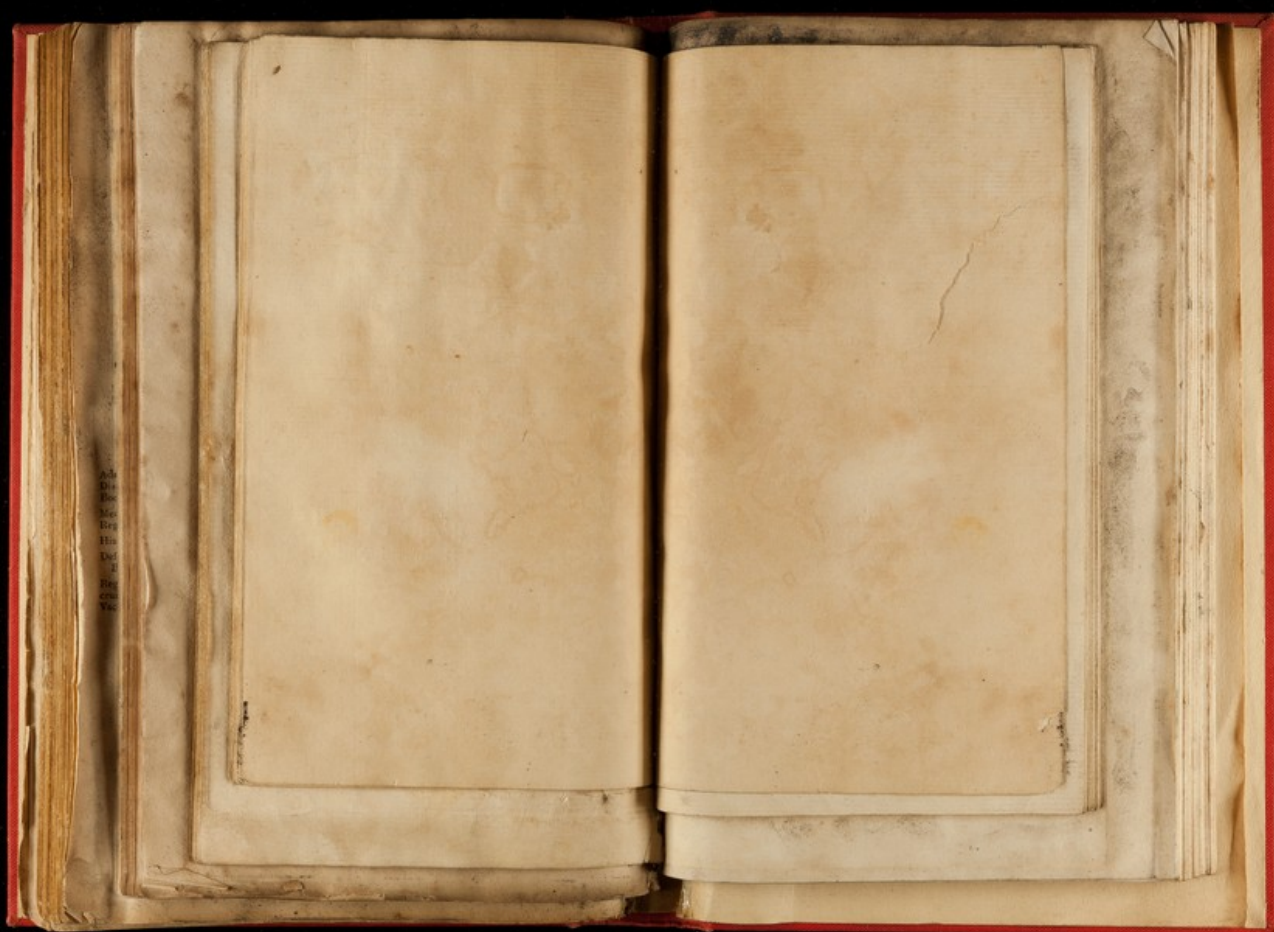
INFANTRY.

Commanding Officers,	} 3 each
of Battalions,	
Field Officers,	2
Adjutants,	2
Surgeon,	} 1 each
Paymaster and	
Quarter Master.	

Copies

Copies of the Regulations to be observed by Troops, embarked in Transports for Service Abroad, issued from the War Office by His Majesty's Command, in the Month of October, 1795, will be delivered to the Officers Commanding on-board the several Ships, on whom His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief will rely for every Exertion for the maintenance of good Order and Discipline, and for the preservation of the health of the Troops.

By His Royal Highness
The COMMANDER IN CHIEF's Command,
HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.



REGULATIONS

FOR

THE ISSUE OF

BÂT AND FORAGE.

MAY, 1899.

Printed by W. CLOWES & Co. Northumberland-Court, Strand,
For His Majesty's Stationary-Office.

PROCEEDINGS

Of a Board of General Officers assembled by Order of His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief, 29th November, 1808, and continued by Adjournments to the 8th December, 1808.

PRESIDENT,

GENERAL SIR THOMAS TRIGGE, K. B.

MEMBERS,

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR C. GREEN, Bart.
MAJOR-GENERAL HON. J. ABERCROMBIE,
MAJOR-GENERAL SKERRETT,
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR S. AUCHMUTY.

The Board having met, the following Papers were laid before them, and read, viz.

No. 1. Letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General, to General Sir Thomas Trigge, dated 14th November, 1808.

No. 2. Letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General, to General Sir Thomas Trigge, dated Horse-Guards, 17th November, 1808.

No. 3. Letter from the Adjutant-General, to General Sir Thomas Trigge, dated Horse-Guards, 23rd November, 1808.

No. 4. Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, to the Adjutant-General, dated Horse-Guards, 4th Nov. 1808.

No. 5. Copy

No. 5. Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to G. Harrison, Esq. dated Horse-Guards, 4th March, 1808.

No. 6. Copy of a Circular Letter to Generals Commanding on Foreign Stations.

No. 7. Commander in Chief's Regulations for Bât and Forage Money, 1803.

Nos. 8 & 9. Regulations for Bât and Forage Money in Portugal, 1807.

No. 10. Regulations for Bât and Forage Money in Gibraltar, 1797.

No. 11. Extract from Comptroller's Report, dated 6th May, 1803.

No. 12. Letter from George Harrison, Esq. to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, dated Treasury-Chambers, 11th August, 1807. (Two Enclosures.)

No. 13. Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to General Sir A. Clarke, dated Horse-Guards, 16th July, 1805.

No. 14. Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Deputy Adjutant-General, dated Horse-Guards, 5th May, 1803. (One Enclosure.)

No. 15. Letter from the Secretary at War (Dundas) to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, dated War-Office, 6th June, 1805.

No. 16. Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Girdlefield to Colonel Clinton, dated Barbadoes, 20th January, 1805.

No. 17. Copy of a Letter from John Sargent, Esq. to Colonel Clinton, dated Treasury Chambers, 16th May 1803.

No. 18.

No. 18. Letter from Lieutenant-General Beckwith to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, dated Barbadoes, 22^d July, 1808. (Two Enclosures.)

No. 19. Letter from General Villette to Lieutenant-Col. Gordon, dated Jamaica, 16th June, 1808. (Four Enclosures.)

No. 20. Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, dated Messina, 28th August, 1808. (Two Enclosures.)

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, Quarter-Master General in the Mediterranean, to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, dated Messina, 26th August, 1808. (One Enclosure.)

No. 21. Letter from General Sir James Craig to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, dated Quebec, 27th August, 1808.

No. 22. Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost to the Commander in Chief, dated 23rd July, 1808.

No. 23. Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to General Sir Thomas Trigge, dated Horse-Guards, 25th November, 1808. (Two Enclosures.)

No. 24. General Order, dated 24th August, 1807.

No. 25. Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to General Sir Thomas Trigge, dated Horse-Guards, 26th Nov. 1808.

The Board then proceeded to fix an allowance of Bât, Baggage and Forage Money, for the Troops serving on Foreign Stations, which they beg leave to recommend to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

The

Paper No. 5 The Board next determined on the allowance of Forage to be granted to General, Staff, and Regimental Officers in the West Indies, which they beg leave to recommend to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

From the Papers before them, the Board did not think themselves competent, without further authority, to propose an allowance of Black Servants to the General and Staff Officers in the West Indies. They judged it proper, to make application to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief on this subject, and in a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, under date the 7th instant, they were informed, that His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief was desirous that the Board should propose an allowance of Black Servants to the General Officers proportionate to the rule adopted for the Regimental Officers, which the Board next determined on.

As the Board had few or no documents on which to form an opinion of the number of Horses that would be required at any Stations, except in the West Indies, and were uncertain how far they were expected to make a more general report, they thought it proper to submit it to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's consideration, and were informed, by a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, under date the 7th instant, that the Commander in Chief was desirous that the Board should propose such an allowance for the keep of horses in the Mediterranean, or any other station, as, in their judgment, may appear competent to the nature of the service required from each individual.

From their own knowledge, and the best inquiries they could make, the Board were of opinion that the allowances granted to the Officers in the West Indies might be extended to and would meet the services of other stations. They in consequence

quence recommend, that the Forage, or allowance in lieu of it, which has been proposed for the Officers at the Leeward Islands, may be extended to Gibraltar, Malta, and Madeira; and the Forage, or allowance in lieu of it, which has been proposed to Officers at Jamaica, may be extended to Sicily, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon.

The reasons which prevented the Board from fixing on the quantity of hay and corn, which in the West Indies should compose a Ration, or the price to be given in lieu of it, operate equally at other stations. The Board recommend that it should be determined on occasionally, by the Generals commanding the Forces, and they beg leave to submit their sentiments on this subject, as expressed in Paper No. 5, and Paragraph No. 4.

The Board are aware that His Majesty's Troops occupy many stations not noticed in the above regulations, being uncertain how far it is intended to extend to them the allowance for Forage, they humbly beg leave to observe that, in their opinion, the allowances granted, either at Jamaica or the Leeward Islands, may embrace every station where Forage shall be allowed.

The Board, in conformity to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's instructions, have recommended that certain regulations may be adopted, respecting the various allowances which heretofore have been granted to the Troops on Foreign Stations, and they have been led to form these regulations by their actual experience on the points referred to their consideration, but, at the same time, they feel it a duty incumbent on them, most humbly to submit their opinion that many circumstances may occur, arising out of more active service, which cannot exactly be foreseen, so as to be provided for, by fixed Rules; and therefore, that the good of the Public Service may render it highly necessary, that Officers commanding

ing separate Bodies of Troops, shall be invested with discretionary powers, to meet the exigencies of the Service, on extraordinary occasions.

(Signed)

THOMAS TRIGGE,
GENERAL and PRESIDENT.

(Signed)

{ CHARLES GREEN, Major-General.
W. SKERRETT, Major-General.
JOHN ABERCROMBY, Major-General.
S. AUCHMUTY, Major-General.

(No. 1.)

ALLOWANCES of FORAGE MONEY to the GENERAL and STAFF OFFICERS serving on Foreign Stations.

	Rations per Day. at 6d. each.
General or Officer Commanding the Forces	100
Lieutenant-General	60
Major-General	40
Brigadier-General	30
Adjutant-General	20
Deputy Adjutant-General	15
Assistant Adjutant-General	10
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	6
Quarter-Master General	20
Deputy Quarter-Master General	15
Assistant Quarter-Master General	10
Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General	6
Military Secretary	10
Aid de Camp	10
Brigade Major	10
Surgeon to the General commanding	10
Provost Marshal	10
Deputy Provost Marshal	5
Baggage Master General	10
Bridge Master	10
Captain of Guides	10
Deputy Judge Advocate	10
Commissary of Accounts	20
Deputy Commissary of Accounts	15
Assistant Commissary of Accounts	10

Commissary of Prisoners - - - - -	15
Deputy Commissary of Prisoners - - - - -	6
Commissary General - - - - -	40
Deputy Commissary General - - - - -	15
Assistant Commissaries (each) - - - - -	10
Inspecting Commissary - - - - -	10
Inspector of Hospitals - - - - -	30
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals - - - - -	15
Physician - - - - -	12
Purveyor - - - - -	14
Deputy Purveyor - - - - -	6
Surgeon - - - - -	8
Apothecary - - - - -	6
Hospital Mate - - - - -	2
Brigade Chaplain - - - - -	10
Inspector of Foreign Corps - - - - -	10
Town or Fort Major - - - - -	10
Town or Fort Adjutant - - - - -	3

(Signed) THOMAS TRIGGE, GENERAL.

(No. 2.)

ALLOWANCES of Bt, Baggage, and Forage Money to a
REGIMENT serving on a Foreign Station.

	Rations of Forage Money per Day at 6d. each.	Baggage Money.	Bt Money.
Colonel commanding a } Battalion }	11	£. s. d. 7 10 0	£. s. d. 10 0 0
Colonel not commanding	9	7 10 0	10 0 0
Lt. Colonel commanding	10	7 10 0	10 0 0
Lt. Col. not commanding	8	7 10 0	10 0 0
Major commanding	9	7 10 0	10 0 0
Major not commanding..	7	7 10 0	10 0 0
Captain commanding....	7	7 10 0	10 0 0
Captain with Company ..	5	7 10 0	10 0 0
Captain without Company	3	7 10 0	0 0 0
Company Captain absent	2	0 0 0	10 0 0
Subalterns (each)	1	3 15 0	— — —
Adjutant	1	5 0 0	— — —
Quarter-Master (Cavalry)	1	0 0 0	— — —
Quarter-Master (Infantry)	1	5 0 0	— — —
Surgeon	5	7 10 0	10 0 0
Assistant Surgeon	1	3 15 0	— — —
Pay-Master	5	7 10 0	10 0 0

(Signed) THOMAS TRIGGE, GENERAL.

(No. 3.)

REGULATIONS relative to Bât and Forage Money.

No. 1. The period at which Two hundred days Bât, Baggage, and Forage Money is issued, must depend on Local circumstances, to be determined by the General Commanding on each particular Service; but when one hundred and sixty five days Forage Money, in the same year, is ordered to be issued, it is to be understood, that neither Bât nor Baggage Money is included.

No. 2. Deputies acting in the absence of their principals, to receive the same, as if they were at the head of the Department, provided their principals have not, or do not receive it: Assistants succeeding to the charge of Staff Departments, to receive the same as Deputies.

No. 3. Regimental Officers having brevet rank, to receive the proportion allotted to that rank, and not according to their Regimental Commissions.

No. 4. An Officer holding two Commissions, or two Employments, of any kind, to receive for one only.

No. 5. To enable them to equip themselves for Field Service, all Officers (Staff or Regimental), ordered for the first time to join an Army on Foreign Service, if they embark during the period, on which two hundred days Bât, Baggage, and Forage Money was issued to the Troops on that Service, to be permitted

permitted to receive that allowance, whatever the period of their arrival may be;—In like manner, if they embark during the period of the issue of one hundred and sixty-five days Forage Money, to be permitted to receive that Allowance, unless however, they shall have received at any time previous to their embarking, or are to receive any out-fit Money, or sums by any other name or denomination, on the above account in which case, such sums are to be deducted, but Officers, either Staff or Regimental, being absent on Leave, on account of ill health, or private affairs, on their returning to their duty, are not to receive Bât, Baggage, and Forage Money, unless they shall produce proper Certificates that they have embarked, not later than sixty-one days after the period when such allowance commences, and it shall appear to the Officer Commanding, that they have used due diligence in repaying to their duty.

No. 6. In the Bât, and Forage Allowance given to each Company, the Bât Money and two Rations of Forage, being allowed for the service of the Company, the Officer actually Commanding the Company, is to receive it in the first instance, and any Officer taking the Command, during the period of the issue, is entitled to receive from him, a due proportion of that Money, for the remainder of the period:—This Regulation also applies to the Bât Money, and two Rations of Forage, issued to the Pay-Master and Surgeon.

No. 7. Officers who may obtain promotion, or be appointed to Staff situations, provided it is notified in Orders to the Army to which they belong, before half the period, for which Bât and Forage Money has been issued expires, to be entitled to receive the difference, between the sums paid to them in their former rank, and the rank or situation to which they are promoted or appointed; but Officers promoted or appointed to Staff situations, are not to receive any difference of Bât, or Forage

Forage Money, if their promotions or appointments are notified, subsequent to half the period for which Bât and Forage Money has been issued.

(Signed) THOMAS TRIGGE, GENERAL.

(No. 4.)

REMARKS of the BOARD on Bât and Forage Allowance.

IN submitting these regulations to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the Board think it their duty to state, the reasons that have induced them to deviate in some few points from the allowances heretofore granted.

The Board have allowed the Deputies in the Adjutant-General, and Quarter-Master General's departments, fifteen instead of ten Rations, as the assistants in those departments, as well as Majors of Brigade, receive the latter, and they conceive the Deputies have superior duties to perform.

The Board have allowed the Commissary of Accounts, twenty instead of forty rations, as the field duties to be performed by this Officer, who is generally stationary, in their opinion, do not require a greater allowance of Bât and Forage Money, than they have recommended.

The Board have recommended fifteen instead of twenty rations, to the Commissary of Prisoners, as by the existing regulations the prisoners of war, as soon as practicable, are placed under the Naval Department, and they conceive, that in few cases it can now become a very responsible situation.

After due enquiries into the former and present ranks of the Hospital Department, the Board cannot observe, that there is any difference in the duties of the former Inspector General, and the present Inspector of Hospitals on foreign service, or in those of the former Deputy Inspector General, and the present

sent Deputy Inspector; when the Board consider the necessity of placing these Officers in a respectable situation; and aware of the many Field Duties they are liable to, they have thought it proper to recommend, that the Inspectors and Deputies, should receive the Forage Money, heretofore allowed to the Inspector Generals, and their Deputies.

Being desirous of rendering the situation of Physician and Surgeon as respectable as possible, and aware of the extent of their duties, the Board have thought proper to recommend, the Forage of the former to be increased from ten to twelve Rations, and the latter from six to eight; but they do not see any just cause, why the Deputy Purveyor should receive an allowance of Forage Money, which has been judged sufficient, to Officers higher in rank, and of superior duties; they, therefore, recommend its being reduced to six Rations.

The Board cannot help thinking, that a Brigade Chaplain, to do the duties of his profession in the field, in a manner that must be satisfactory to the Troops, ought to receive ten Rations per diem.

The Board hope His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, will approve of an alteration made in the Regimental Allowances of Bât and Forage in distinguishing Lieutenant-Colonels from Majors, by encreasing the Forage Money of the former one Ration.

The Board have proposed an Allowance of Bât and Forage to certain Officers, that are not inserted in the List of the Commander in Chief, but are frequently employed on different Services.

The Board have not judged themselves authorized to add to the List of Allowances, by recommending, that in Bodies of Troops

Troops employed on Service, where Deputies or Assistants are deemed sufficient to be at the head of their respective Departments, they should receive additional Rations; they must observe, however, that in their opinion, the General commanding on actual Service, should have the latitude of giving additional Rations, to deserving Deputies or Assistants, at the head of Departments where their duties are peculiarly severe.

A Letter having been laid before the Board from the Quarter-Master General in the Mediterranean, in which notice is taken of Allowances to Clerks in several Departments, the Board think it necessary to state, that they do not consider the Clerks in the different Offices to be of so military a description of Persons as to be entitled to this Allowance, as they conceive, that Clerks in the Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General's Departments, are equally entitled to receive it, and, as they are convinced, it would lead to many abuses, they are therefore of opinion, that any addition to their Pay, would be a more appropriate way of rewarding their Services.

(Signed) THOMAS TRIGGE, GENERAL.

*ALLOWANCES of Forage to the GENERAL, STAFF, and
REGIMENTAL OFFICERS serving in the WEST INDIES.*

General Officer Commanding the Forces.....	10
Lieutenant General.....	6
Major General.....	5
Brigadier General	4
Adjutant General	3
Deputy Adjutant General	2
Assistant Adjutant General	2
Deputy Assistant Adjutants General	1
Quarter Master General.....	3
Deputy Quarter Master General	2
Assistant Quarter Master General.....	2
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	1
Military Secretary	2
Aid de Camp	2
Brigade Major	2
Surgeon to the Officer Commanding the Forces..	1
Provost Martial	1
Deputy Judge Advocate	1
Commissary of Accompts	3
Commissary of Prisoners	1
Commissary General	4
Deputy Commissary General	1
Assistant Commissaries (each).....	1
Inspector of Hospitals	3
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	2
Physician.....	2
Purveyor	1

Deputy

Deputy Purveyor	1
Surgeon	1
Apothecary	1
Brigade Chaplain	1
Inspector of Foreign Corps	2
Town or Fort Major	1
Town or Fort Adjutant	1
Colonel	2
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding a Regiment ..	2
Lieutenant Colonel not Commanding	1
Major Commanding	2
Major not Commanding	1
Captain or other Officer Commanding	1
Adjutant	1
Quarter Master	1
Surgeon	1

No. 1. In addition to the above Allowances which the Board recommend to be general in the West Indies, they beg leave to propose a particular deviation in the Island of Jamaica, by adding the following number of Horses to certain ranks in that Island, viz.

Officer Commanding the Forces	2
Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter Master General at the head of their Departments (each)	1
Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter Master General at the head of their Depart- ments	1

No. 2. Brevet Officers to draw Forage for their Brevet rank.

No. 3. The

No. 3. The number of Horses mentioned, is the greatest that each rank may draw for, but it is a fixed principle, that no Officer, let his rank be what it may, is to draw Forage for more than the effective Horses, which he is really possessed of.

No. 4. The Board do not conceive they can, with justice to the Service, and to the Officers of the Army, fix on any particular Ration. They are of opinion, that the quantity of Corn and Hay, or the price to be given in lieu of them, should be settled by the respective Commanders of the Forces, at stated periods. The Board, however, are of opinion, that in all cases an allowance in lieu of Forage, is the most preferable and advantageous mode, both for the Public and the Army.

(Signed) THOMAS TRIGGE, GENERAL.

(No. 6.)

ALLOWANCES of Black Servants to GENERAL, STAFF,
and REGIMENTAL OFFICERS in the WEST INDIES.

General or Officer Commanding the Forces.....	8
Lieutenant General	6
Major General	5
Brigadier General.....	4
Adjutant General	3
Deputy Adjutant General	3
Assistant Adjutant General	3
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	2
Quarter Master General	3
Deputy Quarter Master General	3
Assistant Quarter Master General	3
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	2
Military Secretary.....	2
Aid de Camp	2
Brigade Major	2
Surgeon to the Officer Commanding the Forces.....	2
Provost Martial.....	2
Inspector of Hospitals	3
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	2
Physician	2
Purveyor.....	2
Deputy Purveyor	1
Surgeon	2
Apothecary	1
Brigade Chaplain	2
Inspector of Foreign Corps	2
Hospital Mate	1

Town

Town or Fort Major	2
Town or Fort Adjutant	1
Colonels	3
Field Officers	3
Captains	2
Subalterns	1
Surgeon	2
Paymaster	2
Adjutant	1
Assistant Surgeons	1
Quarter Master	1

In recommending these Allowances, the Board presume that pay for Black Servants is given to Officers in the West Indies, in order as much as possible, to prevent the European Soldiers being employed in that Climate in any duties, but those strictly professional. They in consequence conceive it will be necessary to prevent by strict Regulations, these Allowances being misapplied, or European Soldiers being in any shape employed as menial Servants, in all cases where these Allowances are drawn.

(Signed)

THOMAS TRIGGE, GENERAL.

PART SECOND.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

MANAGEMENT

OF

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

HORSE GUARDS,
1st February, 1820.

SIR,

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to approve of the following Regulations for the Management of General Hospitals in Great Britain, I have the Commander in Chief's Commands to communicate the same to you, for your information and guidance, in the execution of your duty as Commandant-General of Hospitals.

In the discharge of the important trust confided to you, you will consider yourself under the immediate directions of the Adjutant General, to whom you will address all Letters, Reports, and Returns, for the purpose of their being laid before the Commander in Chief, and through whom His Royal Highness's pleasure will be signified to you, on all points connected with the establishment, the discipline, and the interior economy of General Hospitals.

As you are invested with full control and authority over the Commandants, it will be your first care to see that the annexed Regulations are strictly adhered to; for this purpose, you will occasionally visit the several Hospitals in person, to satisfy yourself that a system of economy and attention to the Sick and Wounded is steadily pursued; and you will require of the respective Commandants the utmost punctuality in the transmission of their Returns to you,

from which you will be enabled to prepare and forward to this Office a General Monthly Return, according to the prescribed Form.

You will direct the Commandants to report all extraordinary occurrences or circumstances to you; and in all cases, where provision is not clearly made for their guidance in the annexed Regulations, to address themselves to you for further instructions; when you will, if necessary, make reference to this Department, in order that the Commander in Chief's pleasure may be obtained, and conveyed to you.

It being of the greatest importance, that the discharge or transfer of Invalids should not be delayed from the circumstance of their Accounts not being settled, the Commander in Chief expects that your constant attention and best exertions will be directed to this object. The Commandants are enjoined, *immediately* on the arrival of Invalids at their respective Hospitals, to ascertain the State of their respective Accounts, and of any Claims which they may have, and to transmit to you Returns thereof; on the receipt of which you will use every means in your power to obtain the earliest adjustment of such Claims; and if obstacles occur, which you conceive cannot be removed without the interposition of the Commander in Chief, a reference from you on the subject, to this Department, will meet with prompt attention.

In regard to the Hospital at *Chatham*, you will consider yourself as Commandant thereof, fixing your residence accordingly in its neighbourhood, and personally superintending its interior arrangements. The *Dépt* at that station

being intended for the reception of all Soldiers who are to appear before the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, or to be transferred to Veteran Battalions, you are to take it under your command accordingly, and to see that the Accounts of the men are duly settled: To enable you the better to perform which duty, you are allowed the aid of two Staff Captains, and a Pay-master, in addition to the regulated Hospital Establishment.

The Commander in Chief does not deem it necessary to detail more minutely the various parts of your duty, His Royal Highness being inclined to think, that a sufficient rule for your conduct in general will be found in a strict adherence to the following Instructions, or to the spirit of them, in cases which may not be specifically provided for. From the arrangements therein laid down you cannot fail to perceive, that it is the Commander in Chief's object to re-establish, if possible, the health of the soldier, to afford every aid and accommodation to the sick and wounded, and to ensure a due regard to economy. By acting on these principles, and keeping these objects steadily in view, you, and the Officers employed under your orders, will best fulfil His Royal Highness's intentions, and most effectually promote the welfare of the Public Service.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

The Commandant-General of Hospitals.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

COMMANDANT.

1. THE Commandant is invested with the entire control of the Hospital, with full authority over every person belonging thereto, whether Officers, Servants, or Patients; and he is responsible for the discipline and good order of the whole Establishment.

2. He is under the immediate orders of the Commandant General of Hospitals, to whom he is to make all Reports and Communications, and to apply for special instructions, where they may be necessary for his guidance.

3. He will establish an Order Book, in which every Order, which he finds it expedient to issue, must be fairly entered, and verified by his signature; and a Letter Book, in which all official Letters, written or received by him, are to be correctly copied; which books are to be deposited in his Office, for the infor-

mation of all concerned, and for the inspection of the Commandant General of Hospitals, and of the General Officer commanding the District, when they visit the Hospital.

4. In the execution of the important trust confided to the Commandant, it is incumbent on him to enforce a strict observance of the established Regulations, and a faithful discharge of the respective duties attached to every individual; to preserve perfect regularity, good order, and subordination; to prevent abuses of any description, and to take a zealous interest in the whole management and concerns of the Hospital.

5. He is to take care that persons of a proper description are employed in every capacity, as Servants and Attendants in the Hospital; that a sufficient number, and no more, are retained on the Establishment; and that every one performs the duty assigned to him.

5. He is to visit the Hospital daily, and at uncertain hours, to satisfy himself that the Sick are properly attended, kindly treated, and that they receive every allowance to which they are entitled; that they conduct themselves in an orderly and soldier-like manner; and that the directions of the Medical Officers are fully carried into effect. He is to hear and investigate any complaints, that may be preferred by, or against, the Patients, and to remove every cause of just dissatisfaction by prompt redress.

He is not to interfere, in any respect, with the professional treatment of the sick; but this is not to pre-

clude him, if the practice of any Medical Officer should appear peculiar, or particularly successful or otherwise, from noticing it, and reporting thereon to the Commandant General of Hospitals, for the information of the Commander in Chief, and the Director General of the Army Medical Department.

7. He is to apply to the General Officer commanding the District, for such Guard as may be deemed requisite for the security of the Hospital; and he is to take care, that the regulations respecting the ingress or egress of persons not belonging to the Establishment, the prevention of smuggling, and the introduction of liquor or other improper articles, are strictly complied with.

8. The Commandant will see that such of the Men as are able, regularly attend Divine Worship on Sundays, and that they behave themselves with decency and propriety. He will also take care that the others are duly visited by the Chaplain, who will administer the comforts and consolations of religion, according to their respective circumstances.

9. A faithful and punctual discharge of duty, on the part of the Officers, is the best mode of ensuring good order, regularity, and satisfaction, among the Patients and Servants. But when instances of misconduct occur, which it is expected will be few, the Commandant is to exercise his discretion in punishing the offending Patients, by confining them to their Wards, solitary confinement, or making them wear their coats turned, with any badge of disgrace he may deem most effectual; but no punishment is to be inflicted, which is attended

with any risk of affecting the Patient's recovery, on which point the Commandant is always fully to satisfy himself, by previous reference to the Medical Officers. No other Officer is to take it upon himself to inflict any species of punishment; and it is positively enjoined, that the Medical Officers shall not put a Patient upon Low Diet, or withhold his usual allowances, by way of punishment; the Diet being always supposed to be strictly regulated by the Patient's actual situation, and his speedy recovery and efficiency being the leading objects to be kept in view.

10. In the case of misconduct on the part of the Hospital Servants, the Commandant will punish the offenders, either by dismissal from their employment, or by trial before a Detachment Court Martial, as he may deem expedient; but if the crime is of magnitude, he is to report thereon to the Commandant General of Hospitals, that the Commander in Chief's pleasure may be received, whether the offender is to be brought before a General Court Martial.

11. If any Officer of the Establishment shall have been guilty of criminal negligence, or malversation in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, the Commandant is to use his discretion in suspending him from his functions, reporting the same immediately to the Commandant General of Hospitals, and to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

12. If any Officer of the Establishment shall require Leave of Absence, he is to make application to the Commandant, who, if it meets with his concurrence, will, after communicating with the Director-General

of the Army Medical Department, transmit the same to the Commandant General of Hospitals, in order to its being submitted, through the Adjutant General, to the Commander in Chief. In the case of Hospital Attendants or Servants, the Commandant is authorized to use his discretion in granting short Leaves of Absence, according to circumstances.

13. When Sick or Wounded Men arrive for reception into the Hospital, the Commandant is to cause a correct entry of their Names, Regiments, and Date of admission, to be made, by his Clerk, in a Register Book, according to the established Form.

He is likewise to cause an accurate Inventory of their Arms, Accoutrements, Clothing, and Personal Effects to be taken. The Arms, Accoutrements, and packs of Necessaries, are to be delivered to the Quarter-Master Serjeant, by whom they are to be immediately ticketed, and deposited in a proper Store-Room, for the security and due airing of which he is responsible. No access is to be allowed to the packs, but through the Quarter-Master Serjeant; and no article is to be delivered by him, but on the requisition of the Ward Master, approved by the attending Medical Officer, stating that it is absolutely necessary for the Patient's use and comfort. If any man, on his arrival, is in possession of Money, or valuable articles, they are to be entered in the Quarter-Master Serjeant's Inventory, but delivered for safer custody to the Purveyor, who is to be accountable for them.

14. As soon as possible after men are received into the Hospital, the Commandant is to ascertain the State

of their Accounts, and of any Claims which they may have; and is to transmit a Return thereof, without delay, to the Commandant General of Hospitals, according to the prescribed Form.

15. He is to cause the men, whether Patients or Convalescents, to be furnished by the Quarter-Master Serjeant with such articles of Necessaries, specified in the King's Regulations, as they may be in absolute want of, taking especial care that these supplies do not, if possible, exceed the amount of the man's arrears, so that he may not be thrown in debt; and holding himself responsible that they are of unexceptionable quality and reasonable price.

16. When men are considered fit to leave the Dépôt, the Commandant is to make a Return of them, according to the established Form, to the Commandant General of Hospitals, who will receive instructions from the Adjutant General for their disposal. When they finally quit the Dépôt, the Commandant is to cause the date of their discharge to be entered in the Register Book.

17. The Commandant is responsible that the Effects of Patients who may die are properly disposed of, either by sale, or by being delivered to their Wives or Relatives, if such are on the spot to claim them.

18. The Commandant is to investigate the propriety of every Contract entered into by the Purveyor, for the use of the Hospital, which must also be authenticated by his signature, and by that of the Principal Medical Officer.

19. He is to examine the Purveyor's Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly Accounts, which are not to be considered valid without his signature: nor is the Purveyor to send for acceptance any Bill drawn on the Hospital Account that does not bear upon it the approval of the Commandant.

20. He is to superintend the receiving and embarking of all Stores, and take such steps as may be necessary, in the event of negligence or misconduct, in the receiving, stowing, or removing thereof.

21. He is frequently to visit and inspect the Purveyor's and Apothecary's Stores, to ascertain by his own personal observation, that they are properly arranged, and in good order.

22. All Requisitions from the Purveyor or Apothecary, for supplies of Stores, are to be verified by the signature of the Commandant.

23. He is to superintend the condemnation of Stores which may have become unserviceable, and the proper disposal of them; and he is to take especial care, and be responsible, that no part of them, in any shape, are again brought forward to the prejudice of the Public.

24. He is to convene Boards of Inspection, as often as may be necessary, and to direct such of the Officers belonging to the Establishment, as he may think proper, to compose such Boards; the Principal Medical Officer being, in all cases where it is practicable, appointed the Senior Member or President thereof. And he is authorized to apply to the General Officer Com-

manding, for a proportion of Military Officers, when he finds it requisite to form a Board solely, or partly, of such, for any special purpose.

25. He is to pay attention, from time to time, to the state of the Buildings of the Hospital; and when any repairs appear to him to be necessary, he is to state the same to the Commandant General of Hospitals, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the requisite communication may be had with the Barrack Department.

26. He is to make Monthly Returns to the Commandant General of Hospitals, according to the prescribed Form; and he is to transmit a Duplicate of the same, regularly to the General Officer Commanding the District.

27. The Commandant is to be allowed a Clerk to prepare the Returns, to keep the Register Book, and to enter the Official Letters; a Serjeant-Major to take the personal superintendence of the Convalescents, and to assist in the general discipline of the Servants and Patients; and a Quarter-Master Serjeant to take charge of the Arms, Accoutrements, and Necessaries, of the Sick, to keep the Inventory Book, and to attend to the messing and quarters of the Convalescents.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

1. The Principal Medical Officer is to have the sole superintendence of the professional arrangements of the Hospital, and all Returns and Reports from the other Medical Officers are to be made to him.

2. In his professional capacity, he is to communicate with the Director-General of the Army Medical Department; and to transmit to him, and the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals stationed in the District, such Returns and Reports as may be required.

3. The Principal Medical Officer is to allot to the several Medical Officers their respective proportions of duty; and to be responsible that each discharges what is assigned to him with fidelity and attention. He will equalize the professional duties as far as circumstances will admit, and attach the Hospital Assistants to the Medical Officers, under whose directions they are to perform the duties allotted to them.

4. He is to take care that Persons of a proper description are employed in every capacity as Servants in the Hospital, that a sufficient number and no more are retained on the Establishment, and that every one does his duty. In case of misconduct, on the part of the Servants, he has the power of dismissing them, but is to

report their dismissal, and the cause thereof, to the Commandant immediately.

5. He is also to make a daily Report of the state of the Hospital to the Commandant, and to suggest for his consideration, as they may occasionally occur to himself, such corrections or alterations in the general management of the Hospital, as in his opinion, would conduce to the benefit of the Sick, or the advantage of the Public, communicating always these suggestions to the Director General.

6. The Principal Medical Officer is to keep a Book, wherein all Official Letters and Reports written by, or addressed to him, are to be entered and indexed, for the inspection of the Commandant, the Director-General, or any other Superior Officer visiting the Hospital. The Register Case-Books of the several Medical Officers, are likewise, according as they are completed, to be delivered to the Principal Medical Officer; and all these Books, together with his own, are to be carefully preserved by him, and when he is removed, delivered to his successor; by which means, a complete record of the professional practice of the Hospital will be secured. He will transmit a Return of them to the Army Medical Board.

7. The Principal Medical Officer is to take proper measures for the inspection of all Patients on their arrival, and to appropriate them to Wards.

8. He is frequently to visit every part of the Hospital, to satisfy himself, by personal inspection, that the professional treatment of the Patients is judicious,

that the Regulations relative to Diet are strictly observed, and that due attention is paid to cleanliness and ventilation. He is to see that the Provisions are good of their kind, and that the attendants on the Sick are intelligent, and careful in the performance of their duty.

9. On the arrival of Men with infectious diseases, he is to be particularly careful, both in the appropriation of the Patients, and the disposal of their necessaries, to prevent, by every possible means, the progress of contagion.

10. He is frequently to examine the state of the Apothecary's and Purveyor's Stores, to ascertain that they are properly arranged, and in good preservation; and when it appears to him, that, either by keeping, or other causes, they have become damaged, he is to report the same to the Director General, that they may, if necessary, be brought under the inspection of a Board of Survey.

11. The Principal Medical Officer is not to consider himself exempted from personal practice in the Hospital; but is to take such a proportion thereof, as his general duties of superintendence will admit.

12. No capital operation is to take place without the concurrence of the Principal Medical Officer, who will, if possible, have a previous consultation on the case, and give his personal attendance at the performance of the operation.

He will make a communication to the Inspector, or Deputy Inspector, of Hospitals, if on the spot, or the
Director-

Director-General; and give notice to all Regimental Medical Officers quartered in the vicinity of the Hospital, when the operation is to take place, that they may attend:—And also to Medical Officers of the Royal Navy and Ordnance Department.

13. He will place the convalescents under the special care of an officer, who will class them according to their degree of convalescence, and he will visit them himself occasionally; and from his experience of the Service, use due precaution to detect malingerers, while he will not permit any Man to be sent to his Regiment, who is not perfectly equal to Duty.

14. Whenever he has had suspicions of malingering, or when the disease has been of an intricate or doubtful nature, he will, on the dismissal of the Patient, communicate with the Surgeon of the Regiment; and at the same time report to the Director-General.

PURVEYOR.

1. The Purveyor has the charge of, and is responsible for, the care, management, and issue of all Stores, Furniture, and Provisions, (except such as are under the care of the Apothecary,) whether supplied from the Barrack or Storekeeper General's Department, or purchased on the spot.

2. He is to superintend the landing or embarking, and the packing or unpacking, of all stores, taking the Commandant's directions relative thereto, and having them regularly surveyed.

3. The Purveyor is to issue to the Matron, the necessary stock of Linen, and to the Ward-master, a supply of Bedding, Dresses, and Utensils, proportioned to the number of Patients in each ward; holding them accountable for their respective charges, and requiring Weekly Returns thereof, in order that articles, not in immediate use, may be returned into store.

4. The Purveyor is to furnish all Articles of Provisions which are required for the use of the Hospital, whether supplied by Contract or otherwise; and is accountable that the Diets are issued in strict conformity to the daily Diet Rolls: He has the assistance of a

Clerk, and a Steward, or Stewards, according to the extent of the charge and duties, to act under him, in the receipt and issue of Provisions, but he is not to consider himself thereby relieved from any responsibility attached to this branch of his functions.

5. The Purveyor has charge of, and issues all the Stationery and Printed Forms of Returns and Accounts. These Articles are to form part of his Quarterly Requisitions, and he is to issue them for the use of the several Departments of the Hospital, on requisitions and receipts from the respective Officers, which will be his vouchers, when approved by the Commandant and Principal Medical Officer. He is to transmit Quarterly Returns of this Expenditure according to the prescribed Form.

6. The Purveyor is not to furnish any articles of personal necessities to the men, but to confine himself strictly to the issue of such articles of Hospital Dresses, as are required and directed by the Medical Officer, for the use and comfort of the patient; and these he is to receive again into his custody, when the man is discharged as a convalescent.

7. The Purveyor is to keep a Book, wherein he is to make accurate entries of the receipt and expenditure of all Articles of consumption in his charge; from which Book he is to prepare his Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly Returns, and submit them to the Commandant, who will, with the Principal Medical Officer, or other Officers, (constituting a Board,) compare them with the Diet Rolls. If found correct, they are to receive the approving signature of these two Officers, and be transmitted to the Director-General on Home Ser-

vice, or the Inspector on a Foreign Station, agreeably to their respective dates.

The Monthly Return is to be forwarded to the Director General within one week after the expiration of the month; the Quarterly Return in duplicate is to accompany the Quarterly Accounts, which are to be transmitted within twenty-one days after the expiration of the Quarter; and they are to include every expense within the Quarter: charges in arrear being on no account admissible.

8. The Purveyor is also to prepare a Quarterly Return of the Stores in his charge, (not including articles of daily consumption,) according to the prescribed Form, exhibiting the receipts and issues during the preceding three months.

This Return will be laid before a Board, to be convened, as directed in the 7th Clause, by the Commandant, which is minutely to examine its accuracy in every respect. The Board is at the same time to make a survey of the Purveyor's stores, to ascertain that they are properly arranged, and in a due state of preservation, reporting to the Commandant whatever may appear to require correction or improvement.

The Quarterly Return is to contain a detail of whatever Stores may have become unserviceable, and a Requisition for such Articles as are likely to be wanted for the service for the ensuing three months. When completed, it is to be signed by the Purveyor, and Senior Officer of the Board of Inspection, and approved by the Commandant; after which it is to be transmitted to the Director-General.

If, from unforeseen circumstances, an intermediate supply should be found necessary, the requisition is to be signed and forwarded in the same mode, with an explanation of the causes which have occasioned a deficiency of the articles required.

9. The Purveyor is to keep a Register, in which he is to enter the name, rank, regiment, and date of admission, discharge, or death, of every man who is received into the Hospital.

10. He is also to keep a Book of the Establishment of the Hospital, containing the names of all the officers and servants, of every description, belonging thereto; with the dates of their appointment and removal, and the rate of their daily pay or wages, and allowances.

11. The Purveyor is to keep a Book, wherein he is carefully to enter all Official Letters written or received by him. He is also to preserve Duplicates of all Returns and Accounts, transmitted by him to the Director-General. These Books and Duplicates, when he is removed from the Hospital, are to be delivered to his successor, and will form a Record for reference and information on all future occasions.

He is half-yearly, or oftener, if required, to send to the Director-General an invoice of all the Returns and Official Papers in his possession; marking distinctly those added since former Reports, with any loss, should such occur, of papers.

12. It being desirable that it should distinctly appear, what quantities of wine, spirits, porter, and me-

dical comforts (such as sugar, spices, lemon-juice, &c.), are daily consumed in the Hospital, and in what manner they are disposed of; the Purveyor is to keep a separate Book, in which he is to insert the name of every Patient for whom any of the above articles are prescribed, with the quantity of each daily issued for his use.

13. The Purveyor, on being required by the Commandant to prepare a Will for any Patient, is to proceed to the ward, with the Steward and Wardmaster, who are to act as witnesses, when he is to fill up the customary Form agreeably to the man's instructions, and, after obtaining the necessary signatures, is to deliver the Will to the Commandant.

The Purveyor must keep a correct Register of Wills executed in the Hospital, for future reference, as occasion may require.

14. The Purveyor is to give the necessary directions for, and to defray the expense of, Funerals; which expense is to be refunded by the Detachment Paymaster, or by Paymasters of Regiments. He is to take care that the Funeral charges are as moderate as is consistent with a due regard to decency.—(See the Circular from the Secretary at War (No. 388), dated War-Office, 28th of August, 1816. Collection of Regulations, Section II., p. 151).

15. The Purveyor is to defray all expenses incurred on account of the Hospital, except for articles which are furnished and forwarded under the immediate direction of the Army Medical Department, or by the

Commissariat. It is extremely desirable that he should make early payments to contractors and others, whereby he will have it in his power to conclude more advantageous and economical bargains, by purchasing articles at ready-money prices; to enable him so to do, he is to prepare and transmit to the Director-General on Home Service, and to the Inspector of Hospitals on a Foreign Station, on the 17th of each month, an estimate, according to the prescribed Form, of the probable expenses of the ensuing month, distinguishing the sum that is likely to be wanted, beyond the amount of the stoppages from the Patients.

For this sum, the Director-General is immediately to recommend, that the necessary authority be given to the Agent of Hospitals, to accept the Purveyor's Bill, or Bills, drawn in the established Form, at three days' sight; and bearing on the face of them the approving signature of the Commandant.

The stoppages from the pay of the men are to be paid, on the 24th of each month, into the hands of the Purveyor at any General Hospital that may hereafter be opened in Great Britain.

16. The Purveyor is enjoined to use every exertion to procure the supplies at the cheapest and best market; when practicable, all articles of Hospital consumption to be provided for by Contract. Once or twice a year, the Contract to be publicly advertised; and the Tenders to be decided upon by the Commandant, Principal Medical Officer, and Purveyor.

He is to consider himself in a particular manner

charged with the economy and good order of the Hospital; and as intrusted with the immediate superintendence of the Steward, Matron, and other Servants.

Being allowed a Clerk to assist in the preparation of his Returns and Accounts, and a Steward to act under him in the receipt and issue of provisions; being also relieved from the supply of necessaries to the men, and the detail of drawing the stoppages from the several Regimental Agents, his attention will be left undivided, to conduct the immediate concerns of his important Department with the utmost regularity and exactness.

THE APOTHECARY.

1. The Apothecary and the Dispensers have charge of all Medicines, Instruments, and Surgical Materials, which may be furnished for the use of the Hospital.

2. The Apothecary is responsible for the careful packing and unpacking of the Medicines, Instruments, and Materials, which may be received at, or sent from, the General Hospital to which he is attached; for the preservation of the whole, while under his care, and for the economical and faithful expenditure of every article, conformably to the requisitions received by him.

3. The Apothecary has the superintendence of the Dispensary, which he is to keep locked when not employed therein. He is to issue the Medicines for the patients, according to the prescriptions in the Register Books of Diseases of the several Medical Officers, to the Hospital Assistants and Dispensers; and he is to be very particular that all Prescriptions are prepared with the strictest care, and signed with the initials of the person by whom they are compounded.

The principal Medical Officer will see that the Apothecary clearly instructs every Hospital Assistant who may be deficient in the Pharmaceutical Duties.

4. The Hospital Assistants are to assist the Apothecary in the dispensary, by preparing the Medicines for the patients, under the care of the Medical Officer to whom they are attached.

The Apothecary will be allowed Surgery Men, to do duty as Labourers in the Store, and in the Dispensary; but it is the special duty of the principal Medical Officer to see that the men never, on any account, are employed to make up Medicines, nor to do any thing beyond their duty as Labourers in his Stores and Dispensary. The principal Medical Officer will apply to the Commandant for such aid as may be required.

5. The Apothecary is not to issue any Medicines, except what are warranted by the daily prescriptions, unless on a written order of the principal Medical Officer; which order will specify the precise object for which the Articles are wanted, and is to be preserved, as the Apothecary's voucher, for any issues beyond the contents of the several Register Books.

6. He is to be careful that the utmost economy be observed with respect to the expenditure of Bottles, Phials, &c., and that such, when empty, are returned from the Wards to the Dispensary, for the purpose of being washed, and again made use of. Such as may be by accident broken, are to be in like manner returned to the Apothecary, in order to their being sold with other damaged articles, for the Public.

7. The Apothecary is to keep a Book, wherein he is to enter a daily account of all articles received into, or

delivered from, his General Store; which Book he is to submit, on the first day of each month, to the Principal Medical Officer, who, with the two Senior Medical Officers, will assemble as a Board for the examination of the Apothecary's Monthly Accounts, transmitting the proceedings to the Director General.

8. The Apothecary is also to prepare a Quarterly Return of the Stores in his charge, according to a prescribed Form, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures during the preceding three months. The Board will, at the same time, make a survey of the Medical Stores, to ascertain that they are properly arranged, and in a due state of preservation; reporting to the Principal Medical Officer whatever may appear to require correction or improvement.

The Quarterly Return is to contain a detail of whatever Medicines or Stores may have become unserviceable; and a requisition for such articles as are likely to be wanted for the service of the ensuing three months. When completed, it is to be signed by the Apothecary, and Senior Officer of the Board of Inspection; after which, it is to be transmitted, by the Principal Medical Officer, to the Director-General.

If, from unforeseen circumstances, an intermediate supply should be found necessary, the requisition is to be signed and forwarded in the same mode; with an explanation of the causes which have occasioned the deficiency of the articles required.

9. In cases where the pressure of the moment will

not admit of an intermediate requisition, and the articles wanted must be procured without loss of time; the certificate of the Principal Medical Officer to that effect, approved by the Commandant, will be sufficient authority to the Apothecary to purchase them at the current prices, and to charge the Purveyor with the amount; but a report of this proceeding must be immediately made to the Director-General, or Inspector of Hospitals, as the case happens to be, on Home or Foreign Service; and until the sanction of either of these is obtained, the Principal Medical Officer is not exonerated.

10. The Apothecary is to keep a list of all utensils employed in the Dispensary, and of all articles received from the Purveyor; taking care that such as are from time to time condemned as unserviceable shall be delivered to the Purveyor, in order to their being sold with other old stores.

11. In addition to the Medicines and Materials for the use of the Hospital to which he is attached, the Apothecary will be required to take charge of such Medical Stores as the Director-General may cause to be sent to the Hospital, for the purpose of being forwarded to Foreign Stations, or distributed among the Troops in the adjacent Quarters.

These Stores are to be surveyed by a Board of Inspection, and kept distinct from those appropriated to the service of the Hospital. The Apothecary will, of course, give and receive the necessary Vouchers, when such articles are placed in his custody, and deli-

vered therefrom. He is not to receive any articles into his charge, nor make any issues for other Services than for those of the Hospital, without the orders of the Director-General, Inspector of Hospitals on Foreign Stations, or authority from the Commandant.

HOSPITAL SERVANTS.

1. The Matron has the charge of the Bed Linen *Matron*, issued by the Purveyor, and of the Body Linen, Caps, Stockings, and Flannel Shirts, which are in daily use by the Patients; for all of which she is accountable, and must make a Weekly Return thereof to the Purveyor; in order that the Stock may be increased or diminished, according as the number of patients may render expedient.

2. She has the superintendence of the whole Washing for the Hospital; regulating the number of washerwomen to be employed, and the quantity of soap to be used, and is answerable that no abuse occur in the washing department, either from waste or mismanagement.

3. She will take care that the Dirty Linen, &c., is every day, at a fixed hour, delivered into her possession, with proper lists, by the several nurses; and she will issue to them an equal quantity of clean articles in return.

4. When the Linen and other articles are brought from the Wash-houses, the Matron must cause them to be carefully examined; and if any of them are found to want mending, they are to be immediately put into the hands of the Sempstress, to be repaired. The Purveyor's

veyor's condemned stores will, generally, furnish a sufficient supply of old linen, for the purposes of mending.

5. The Matron is to keep an account according to an established Form, setting forth the articles washed and mended under her directions; the expense of soap, thread, and other articles; and the number of washerwomen and sempstresses employed; which account the Purveyor will every week compare with the number of patients in the Hospital, in order thereby to ascertain, that the expense incurred is moderate and reasonable.

6. If any articles are lost or injured through carelessness, or misconduct, the Matron will be expected to point out the person or persons, from whom reimbursement is to be obtained, by such stoppages from their wages as the Commandant may think proper to order.

She will superintend the cooking of such extra articles of indulgence, as may be directed for certain patients by the Medical Officers.

7. The Sempstresses and Washerwomen employed in the Hospital, are under the general superintendence and control of the Matron, who must take care that they are competent to their respective situations, and that their conduct is decent, orderly, and becoming in every respect.

It is the special duty of the Commandant and Principal Medical Officer, to see that no abuse be at any time allowed to creep in, regarding the female servants, and that each and all of them be efficient and fit for their

their respective duties; however deserving in character, whenever they cease to be efficient, they must not be retained on the establishment.

8. The Steward is to act under the immediate orders *Steward* of the Purveyor, to whom he is in the capacity of an assistant, and accountable for all articles committed to his charge.

9. He will principally attend to the daily receipt and distribution of provisions for the use of the Hospital.

He will see the whole carefully weighed, counted, or measured, as the case may be. If he should observe any articles not to be of sufficient quantity, or of bad quality, he is to report the same immediately to the Purveyor.

10. He will, at a fixed daily hour, issue to the cooks, the due proportion of provisions, according to the Diet Tables: and will take care that the whole are dressed in a clean and proper manner, and that the several meals are punctually ready for delivery at the prescribed periods.

11. In order that the patients may be satisfied that justice is done to them, any six of them who are able and willing to attend, are always to be present with the Steward at the weighing and cutting up of the Meat, to see it fairly allotted to each Ward, according to the number and description of patients therein, and to take care that no preference is shown to the servants of the Hospital, by setting apart for them an undue proportion, or the choice pieces of meat.

H 2

12. When

12. When the provisions are cooked and ready for delivery, they are to be issued in the presence of the Steward; an orderly man, or a nurse from each Ward, with any patient who may be inclined to accompany them therefrom, is to attend in the kitchen, and they are to carry the quantities allotted to them respectively to their several Wards.

13. The Steward is particularly charged with the economy of the kitchen; to see that no waste or slovenliness is permitted; that the various cooking utensils are kept clean, and employed only for the purposes for which they are provided; that no patients, except those mentioned in section 11, be permitted in the kitchen, and that the fires are carefully extinguished every evening by nine o'clock.

Wardmaster. 14. The Wardmaster has the immediate charge of the several Wards of the Hospital, and the superintendence of the Nurses and Orderly Men attached respectively thereto.

15. On the admission of patients, it is his business to receive them, to take care that they are properly bathed or cleaned, dressed, and removed to the Wards to which they have been allotted; and that their clothing and necessaries, after being fumigated, if requisite, are delivered to the Quarter Master Sergeant.

16. The Wardmaster is to consider the Bedding, Linen, Dresses, Utensils, and necessaries of every description, issued for the use of each Ward which he superintends, as in his charge, and he is responsible that no part of them is damaged or misplaced; he is to report

report losses or damages, as soon as he shall discover them, to the Purveyor.

17. He is to visit each Ward frequently in the course of the day, to see that the regulations are strictly adhered to, that the Nurses and Orderly Men do their duty, and attend to the wants of the sick; reporting immediately to the Commandant, and Medical Officer on duty, any instances of negligence or misconduct which may occur.

18. That part of the General Regulations, applicable to the interior economy of the Wards, is printed on a large sheet of paper, a copy of which the Wardmaster will take care to hang up in a conspicuous place of each Ward; and subjoin the names of the several Nurses and Orderlies, who are attached to the service of that Ward.

19. He will see that the regular meals of the patients are served at the stated hours, that the just proportion is allotted to each man, and that the Nurses and Orderlies wash and put away the utensils, after each meal.

20. He is to be particularly careful that the arrangements made by the Medical Officers, for due attendance in the night, on patients whose cases may require it, are strictly adhered to. It is highly desirable, that Nurses and Orderly Men should be selected for that purpose, who can be depended upon for attention to the sick, and guarding against accidents by fire.

21. It will be his business to enforce the utmost attention to cleanliness in the Wards, to see that the floors are swept every morning, and after every meal; that

that they are dry-rubbed as often as circumstances require, and ventilated in strict conformity to the directions of the Medical Officer; that foul linen, or garments of any description, are not permitted to remain in the wards, nor any cooking or washing to be carried on therein; that wet clothes are not hung up in the Ward, or out of the windows, to dry; that filth and nuisances are immediately removed; that bones, rags, or other articles, are not thrown out of the windows, or into the privies; and that provisions are not placed upon, or concealed about the beds.

22. He will also take care, that the Patients are washed, their hair combed, and their beds made, every morning before the hour of visiting; that their bed and body-linen are changed as often as the Regulations prescribe; that such men as are able, fold up their beds in the morning; and that the utmost attention be paid to personal cleanliness in every respect.

23. He will see that the Patients are in bed at the regulated hour, and that the Hospital is perfectly quiet; and it is particularly incumbent on him to take care, that all duties are performed without noise or bustle, and that the conduct of the Servants, as well as the Patients, is orderly and becoming. Any concealment on the part of the Wardmaster, of irregularities among the Servants and Patients, or of attempts among the latter to feign disorders, or retard their cure, will be considered an offence of the first magnitude, and punished in the most exemplary manner.

24. When a Patient expresses a desire to make a Will, the Wardmaster must take the earliest opportunity

tunity of informing the Commandant, who will give the Purveyor the necessary directions accordingly.

25. When a Patient dies, the Wardmaster is to give immediate notice thereof to the Purveyor, that the body may be removed; and he is to be responsible, that such necessaries belonging to the deceased, as are in the Ward for his use, shall be delivered to the Quarter-Master Serjeant, to be added to the man's effects.

26. The Wardmaster will be allowed one or more assistants, according to the extent of the Hospital and the number of Patients.

27. The Porter is to have the charge of the outer Porter, gate of the Hospital, and the whole enclosure, aided by the Sentinels, who will be stationed in such manner as the Commandant may deem expedient.

28. The Porter is not to suffer any Patient to go out without a Pass (recommended by the Principal Medical Officer,) from the Commandant; nor the Servants attached to the Hospital to pass and repass, except under the special regulations communicated to him, on that point, by the Commandant.

29. He is not to admit any strangers, unless Officers in uniform, without ascertaining, to a certain degree, the purpose of their coming; when he will conduct them, or cause them to be conducted, to the persons with whom they have business, or to the Commandant, if it is a Patient whom they wish to visit.

30. The

30. The Porter will use the greatest diligence and caution to detect, and prevent the introduction of improper or prohibited articles of any nature into the Hospital, or the clandestine removal of any of the public Stores, or effects of the Patients; and he is authorized to search packages, the contents whereof he may have good reason to suspect of this description. He is on no pretence whatever to re-admit any person, who has been discharged on account of misconduct.

31. The Porter is to lock the gate at eight o'clock in winter, and at nine in summer; and not to open it afterwards during the night to any persons but Officers belonging to the Establishment, without a special order in writing to that effect, from the Commandant.

GENERAL

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. EVERY Patient, on his arriving at the receiving room, will be inspected by the Orderly Medical Officer of the day, who will appropriate him to a Ward, agreeably to the arrangements of the Principal Medical Officer.

His whole body is first to be made perfectly clean with warm water and soap, his hair combed, and cut, if necessary, and a well-aired shirt put on him. He is to be supplied with a night-cap, and a pair of list slippers; and is afterwards, with the assistance of an Orderly Man, to be removed to a ward where he is to be provided with an Hospital dress, and pair of trowsers.

2. Separate Wards are to be allotted for the different classes of Patients, according to the nature of their respective Diseases. Each Ward is to have its own Bedding, Dresses, and Utensils, to be distinguished by a suitable mark. When the case of a Patient requires his being removed from one Ward to another, the Medical Officer, under whose care he is, must report the same to the Principal Medical Officer, who will order him to be removed accordingly; the Bedding Linen, and Dress, which he has hitherto used, being of course left in the Ward which he quits.

3. Every precaution must be used, by means of cleanliness and ventilation, to prevent the origin of contagion.

tagion; but if infection shall, notwithstanding, be found to have taken place, its progress must be checked by thoroughly cleansing and fumigating the Ward, and by immediately removing the infected Patients to a distant apartment.

For Fumigation, the following ingredients are required:—Common salt, four ounces; oxide of manganese, in powder, one ounce;—sulphuric acid, one fluid ounce;—and water, two fluid ounces. The water and acid must be mixed together, and then poured over the other ingredients in a basin, which should be placed in a pipkin of hot sand.

These Patients must also, in the course of their future treatment, be kept as far apart as possible from one another, by allotting a greater space to each bed than is usual in other cases.

Convalescents from acute infectious Diseases must be removed, in the first instance, to a Convalescent Ward, or to the Convalescent Hospital, as may be directed by the Principal Medical Officer.

4. The whole of the Bedding and Clothes which have been used by Patients with infectious Diseases, are to be steeped in water, frequently changed, for at least forty-eight hours, and to be thoroughly dried, and exposed to the air; and afterwards washed with soap and water, before they are either used, or put into Store.

The Straw of the Beds is to be burnt; and the Bedsteads or Places where the Patients lay, well scoured with soap and hot water.

In

In all cases of this sort, and particularly after the removal of a Corpse; the Ward, or Room, is to be well fumigated, and sprinkled with vinegar.

5. The Wards of the Hospital are in no case to be crowded; every man is to have the space of five feet, at least, allotted for his bed; and each man a bed to himself.

6. The several Wards to be ventilated according to the state of the weather, and the diseases of the Patients, under the special direction of the attending Medical Officer; injudicious and indiscriminate Ventilation being hurtful to the sick. Thorough draughts, and currents of air, are to be particularly guarded against.

The bedding, as often as circumstances require, and the weather will permit, is to be shaken and exposed to the open air for a considerable time.

7. The floors are to be dry-rubbed every day, by means of the scrubbing brush mounted on the heavy block; the washing of floors when Patients are in the Wards, being a pernicious custom, is positively forbidden, except in cases of absolute necessity, and under the special direction of the Principal Medical Officer.

8. The Wards, whenever the Principal Medical Officer may think it necessary, are to be fumigated, and the plastered walls whitewashed; the wooden partitions, (if any,) are occasionally to be scoured with soap and water.

9. Every Patient is to be provided with a clean shirt, and

and (if he can sit up) with a clean pair of stockings, twice a week, or oftener, if necessary; and with clean pallasse-cases once a month, and clean sheets once a fortnight, or oftener, as particular cases may require.

The counterpanes and blankets shall be scoured every six months, as also the mattresses; whose contents, if flock or hair, should be beaten and exposed for some time to the open air.

The straw to be changed as often as the Principal Medical Officer shall judge it necessary.

The Patients are to be shaved, at least, thrice a week; and every possible attention paid to personal cleanliness.

10. As quietness and rest are absolutely necessary in Hospital, great care is to be taken that every duty be performed with the least possible noise; and that at night, the whole building, be perfectly quiet. Every Patient must be in his bed by eight o'clock in winter, and nine in summer; and no conversation must be permitted after that time, nor any fires or lights left burning, except such as the Medical Officer may have directed, for the use of the sick.

11. It having been judged expedient to establish a regular scheme of diet for the Sick, consisting of Full, Half, Low, and Spoon or Fever Diet, and shewing at length the species and quantity of provisions constituting each; every Medical Officer is to prescribe for his Patients such of the Diets, as in his judgment seem proper for the respective cases. No alteration in the diets is to take place, but by the authority of the Principal

Principal Medical Officer; and, when in special cases, any deviation from the established Tables is considered indispensably necessary, he is to detail the reasons thereof in his case-book; that the same may be reported to the Director-General, who will, if requisite, interpose his opinion and authority.

The regulation of the Diet of the Sick being an object of the greatest importance, Medical Officers are expected to give it the most serious attention, always keeping in view the habits and manners of life of the soldier; so that, while the real necessities and comforts of the Patients are amply provided for, profuse expenditure and unnecessary indulgence may be strictly guarded against.

12. When Wine is indispensably necessary, it is to be administered under the eye of the Medical Officer, unless previously mixed with medicine or food. Good Malt Liqueur, or Spirits duly diluted, when proper, may be substituted for Wine.

13. A printed copy of the Diet Tables is to be pasted on a board, and hung up in a conspicuous place in every Ward of the Hospital.

The Diet Roll, when completed for the day, and signed by the Medical Officer, is likewise to be suspended beside the Table; that the Patients, in general, may be satisfied as to every allowance which they receive, or are entitled to.

14. All the patients are to be visited regularly twice a day, or oftener, if necessary, by the Medical Officers under

under whose care they respectively are: The morning visit is to commence precisely at nine o'clock, from the first day of April to the last day of September, and at ten o'clock, from the first of October to the last day of March; the evening visit is to be made at seven o'clock throughout the year. The utmost punctuality is required in the hours of attendance.

15. Each Medical Officer in charge of patients, is to keep a Case Book, in which the clinical history and treatment of every patient is to be detailed daily; cases of acute disease or of a dangerous nature, twice a day, or as often as visited by the Medical Officer in charge.

The Register Case-Books are on no account to be ever removed from the Hospital. When finished, they are to be carefully kept in the Reading Room of the Hospital by the Principal Medical Officer, as records of practice and treatment, and when completed with indices, to be referred to on future occasions. A half-yearly Return of the Hospital Books and Papers is to be regularly forwarded to the Director General, when the perfection and state of preservation of the Hospital Records is to be correctly reported.

16. The Hospital Assistants are to take the Orderly Duty in rotation, which duty is to commence at the hour of visiting in the morning, and continue till the same hour next day. During that period, the Orderly Officer is not to quit the Hospital: he is to be frequently in the Wards, and to perform all duties, which may be immediately necessary, in the absence of the other Medical Officers. In his night visits to the Wards, he must be particularly careful that the directions for administering

ministering medicines during the night are clearly understood by the Nurses and Orderlies.

A full Ration of Provisions is to be furnished to the Orderly Officer, that he may not have occasion to quit the Hospital. The Orderly Officer quitting the Hospital, will be considered an offence of a very great nature, and will be punished as such.

17. The Orderly Officer is to have in his charge a Case of capital Instruments, with a Tray of Dressings, and such Surgical Apparatus as may be thought necessary to meet any accident. These he is to deliver over to the Officer who relieves him; specifying the same, and their condition, in his Morning Reports.

18. The Orderly Medical Officer, when relieved from Duty, is personally to report to the Principal Medical Officer the actual state of the Hospital; with any alterations which have taken place during the preceding day, according to the prescribed Form.

19. The Nurses and Orderlies are to take care to have always in their respective Wards, Gruel, and Panada, with such other Drinks as may be ordered for the Patients, ready during both night and day.

20. If a Medical Officer falls sick, he is to report to the Principal Medical Officer, in sufficient time to admit of an arrangement being made for the temporary discharge of his duty, at the next visit of the Hospital.

21. The Patients are expected to behave in an orderly,

derly, submissive manner; to comply with every regulation of the Hospital; to assist, as far as they are able, in making the beds, and cleaning or airing the Wards, and to lend every aid to their sick comrades, which the attending Medical Officer may deem compatible with their state.

22. Swearing, indecent conversation, and every species of gaming, are most strictly prohibited.

23. Patients are not to go beyond the precincts of the Hospital, without the specific leave of the Commandant, in writing, which is not to be granted but with great caution, and with the concurrence of the Medical Officer, under whose care they are placed.

24. As the wants of the Patients are fully provided for, the introduction of any extra articles of victuals and drink, especially spirituous liquors, wine, or beer, into the Hospital, is positively forbidden.

25. Strangers are not to be admitted into the Hospital, except under such regulations as the Commandant may establish; nor are any visitors to be allowed access to the Patients, without special permission.

26. No Poultry, Pigeons, Pigs, Rabbits, Dogs, or other Animals likely to breed vermin or create dirt, are to be kept by any person whatsoever within the precincts of the Hospital.

27. Every Officer, connected with the Hospital, is to wear the Uniform established for his rank and situation.

28. No Officer, Clerk, Attendant, or Servant, belonging

ing to the establishment, is to have any other occupation, beside that allotted to them in the Hospital, the faithful discharge of which is considered sufficient to engage all their attention. By this injunction, it is not intended to preclude the Physicians, and Surgeons from occasionally affording their professional aid to the Inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hospital, who may be anxious to avail themselves thereof; but it is to be distinctly understood, that this latitude of private practice is not to be allowed to occasion the slightest interference, of any nature, with the proper duty of the Medical Officers, who must each be in constant readiness to perform the part allotted to him; and the Commandant will be held personally responsible, if he suffer any irregularity or abuse, resulting from this arrangement, to pass without a special Report thereon.

29. If accommodation cannot be afforded in the Hospital for the several Officers belonging to its Establishment, they are enjoined to reside as contiguous to it as possible. A Table of their names and addresses is to be fairly written out, and hung up in some convenient part of the Hospital, to which access may always be had. Any Officer who changes his place of residence, or obtains leave of absence, is to take care that the necessary alteration is duly made in the Table accordingly.

30. Officers on the Establishment of, or attached to, the Hospital, will be allowed Servants from a Veteran Battalion in the proportion established by the usage of the Army; and when such aid cannot be granted, they will be allowed pay for a Servant in lieu of it; and they are on no account, or under any circumstances

whatsoever, to employ in their service, either in a permanent or temporary manner, any Soldier on the books of the Hospital, as sick or convalescent.

31. All Officers and Servants belonging to General Hospitals, are strictly prohibited from demanding or receiving, either directly or indirectly, under any name, promise, or pretence, any fee, gratuity, or reward; on any consideration whatever, from Contractors, Tradesmen, or other persons, connected with the Hospital; and if such practices should be found to exist in the smallest degree, the most severe and exemplary punishment will follow.

32. When a Patient is desirous of making a Will, the Commandant is to be informed, who will direct the Purveyor to take the necessary measures for that purpose. No Will is to be made in favour of any Officer or Servant of the Hospital, or of any Patient therein, without the express sanction of the Commandant, signified in writing.

33. The Servants of the Hospital, when sick, are to be received into the Wards, and treated in every respect as regular Patients. The families of Officers belonging to the Establishment are likewise to be attended, and supplied with Medicines from the Dispensary, according to the nature of their cases; but no wine, porter, or necessaries, are to be issued from the Hospital Stores, under any circumstances, to the Officers, their Families, or Servants, unless the latter are Soldiers, and in Hospital.

34. When circumstances occur, which may occasionally

sionally be the case, rendering it necessary or desirable for sick and wounded Officers to apply for admission into the General Hospitals, they are to be admitted as Patients, receiving the same allowances, and contributing the same stoppages from their pay, as the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

35. The Wives and Children of Sick and Wounded Soldiers returning from Foreign Service may, in cases of great emergency, be admitted into the General Hospital, with the sanction of the Director-General.

The utmost care must be taken to prevent abuses regarding Extra Patients.

Whenever any such are admitted, a Report must be forwarded to the Director-General.

36. Articles for the service of the Hospital, if not furnished by the Medical or Barrack Department, are to be supplied by Contract, wherever it may be practicable. When a Contract is to be made, public and timely notice is to be given, by advertisement or otherwise, as may appear most effectual. All Tenders are to be delivered in, sealed, with samples of the quality of each article to be furnished, and are not to be opened, but in the presence of the Commandant and Principal Medical Officer, who, with the Purveyor, will examine and compare them; and these Officers are bound to accept that which appears most beneficial to the Public Service, transmitting it to the Director-General for his approval.

All Contracts, Bonds, &c., are to be made according to

to an approved Form, and with proper stamps; no verbal agreement will be considered valid.

37. When supplies of any kind arrive for the Hospital from the Medical or Barrack Department, a Board of Inspection, composed of three Officers, of which the Principal Medical Officer is always, when circumstances will permit, to be the senior member, or President, is to examine the condition in which they are received, and ascertain whether they correspond with the Invoices. The Board will, in its report, notice any deficiencies in the quantity or quality; and if any damage appears to have been sustained in the conveyance, it will investigate and report the cause.

38. Similar Boards are to be convened twice a year, viz., the 10th of June and 10th of December, for surveys of Medicines and Stores; and at intermediate periods, if the Purveyor or Apothecary should represent the necessity thereof.

Articles which may be condemned by the Board, as damaged and unserviceable, are to be destroyed or sold, under the authority of the Director-General.

Condemned articles are to be immediately burnt in the presence of the Board that condemned them, and the Members will certify that they saw them destroyed; but other articles in the Apothecary's charge, which are saleable, such as chests, bottles, &c., if not rendered dangerous to be used from the nature of their former contents, are to be disposed of as the Director-General may direct.

If Bedding and Dresses, which are no longer serviceable

viceable as such, can be applied to any other useful purposes in the Hospital, they are to be employed accordingly, instead of being sold.

39. Duplicates, or authenticated Copies of all Reports and Returns, are to be furnished to the Commandant General of Hospitals and the Director-General, according as they may require the same.

40. When men with infectious diseases arrive at the Hospital, a Board of Medical Officers is to be assembled, to determine whether their clothing and necessaries can be purified, and with safety received into Store; or whether, to prevent dangerous consequences, they are to be immediately burnt. The proceedings of such Boards, duly verified, will be requisite, to ensure the men payment for the necessaries so destroyed.

41. In regard to articles for the consumption of the Hospital, furnished by Contract, which are supplied daily, or at very short intervals of time, a Board of Survey cannot be conveniently held on them; but it is expected and enjoined, that every Officer of the Establishment will consider it his duty to see, as far as in him lies, that the conditions of the Contract are fulfilled, and that the provisions and other articles supplied, are of good quality and proper quantity.

42. The following Establishment of Non-commissioned Officers, Attendants, and Servants, being considered fully adequate to the Duties of a General Hospital, is to be strictly adhered to. They are to receive the annexed Rates of Pay from the Hospital, in addition to a daily Ration of Full Diet to be issued to each.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SERVANTS.

	Per day, if a Pensioner.	Per day, if not a Pensioner.	Females.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 Serjeant-Major.....	1 6	2 6	.....
1 Quarter-Master Sergeant....	1 6	2 6	.....
1 Commandant's Clerk	1 6	2 6	.....
1 Purveyor's Clerk.....	1 6	2 6	.....
1 Serjeant Steward.....	1 6	2 6	.....
1 Principal Wardmaster.....	1 6	2 6	.....
Assistant ditto—(each)	1 0	2 0	.....
1 Serjeant Porter	1 6	2 6	.....
Surgery Men—(each).....	0 9	1 3	.....
1 Barber	0 9	1 3	.....
Orderly, 1st Class—(each)....	0 9	1 3	.....
Ditto, 2d ditto	0 6	1 0	.....
1 Matron			2 6
Nurses—(each)			1 0
1 Cook.....			1 6
Assistant ditto—(each)	0 6	1 0	.....
Cook of detached Hospitals ..	0 9	1 3	.....
Washwomen—(each)			1 0
Sempstresses—(each)			1 0

The Female Servants are, (as far as circumstances will admit,) to be selected from among the wives of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers. An Assistant Wardmaster, and one Nurse, will be allowed for each floor of an Hospital, if the same is large; or for each Compartment or Pavilion, (if it is divided into such.) Orderly Men will be allowed in the proportion of one to ten Patients. If the cases of the Sick do not require so much attendance, or a portion of the Orderlies become supernumerary in consequence of the decrease of Patients, the rations and extra pay of the supernumeraries are to be discontinued, and they are to be subsisted with the Convalescents, until their services are again required in the Hospital.

43. A Dépôt is to be attached to each General Hospital for the accommodation of the convalescents, until it is considered expedient to forward them to their several destinations. The Dépôt is to be under the personal superintendence of the Commandant; the men are to be visited every day by a Medical Officer, and are to be subsisted, and treated in other respects, as if present with their respective Regiments.

J. M'GRIGOR.
W. FRANKLIN.

ADDITIONAL
FORMULARY.

(Vide Part 1st.)

I. ABSORBENTIA.

A. Misturae.

No. 1. R

Magnesiæ carbonatis ℥ij.
Sodæ subcarbonatis gr. xv.
Pulveris zingiberis ℥j.
Ol. Menthae piperitæ gtt. ij.
Aquæ fontan. ℥vj.

Fiat mistura—dosis ℥ij. ter in die.

2. R

Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥j.
Pulveris cretæ comp. ℥i℥.
Pulveris rhacæ ℥ij.
Olei menthae piperitæ gtt. ij.
Aquæ fontan. ℥iv.

Misce fiat mistura—dosis ℥j. quater in die.

B. Haustus.

3. R
 Ammoniae carbonatis gr. x.
 Olei Menthae piperitae gt. i.
 Aquae fontanae ℥ij.
 Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

C. Pulveres.

4. R
 Magnesia carbonatis ℥℥.
 Pulveris rhai gr. x.
 — cinnam. C. gr. viij.
 Fiat pulvis bis terve in die sumendus.

II. ALTERATIVA.

A. Decocta.

5. R
 Sarsaparillae radices concis. ℥.
 Mezerei radices.
 Glycyrrhizae radices ana ℥ij.
 Aquae octarium cum semine.
 Coque ad octarium et cola—dosis ℥iv. ad ℥viij.

6. R
 Mezerei corticis ℥ij.
 Glycyrrhizae radices ℥℥.
 Aquae Octarios duos.
 Coque paulisper et cola.
 Dosis: ℥iv. ad ℥viij.

7. R
 Acidi nitrici diluti drachmas duas,
 Aquae fontis, vel
 Decocturae hordei libras duas
 Sacchari, vel
 Mellis uncias duas. Misce
 Dosis: Libra, duae in dies, per vices.

8. R
 Sarsaparillæ radicis incis. ʒij.
 Ligni sassafras. rasi.
 Glycyrrhizæ radicis.
 Guaiaci ligni rasi singulorum ʒß.
 Digere simul leni calore in
 Aquæ O. v.
 Dein adde
 Mezerci corticis ʒß.
 Macera paulisper et cola.

B. Mistura.

9. R
 Acidi nitrici ʒi.
 Aquæ fontan. Octarium.
 Sacchari ʒi.
 Partitis vicibus de die sumendus.
10. R
 Acidi nitrici ʒiß.
 Extracti opii gr. ij.
 Pulveris acaciæ ʒij.
 Sacchari ʒi.
 Aquæ Octarium.
 Muce, bibat æger in die.

11. R
 Hydrargyri muriatis gr. vi.
 Spiritus rectificati ʒxij.
 Fiat solutio.—Dosis ʒij. ad ʒiv. ex vase vitreo
 sumend.

12. R
 Hydrargyri muriatis gr. ij.
 Tincturæ cinchonæ comp. ʒij.
 Simul terantur bene.
 Dosis: ʒi. ad ʒij. ex Decoct. Sarsæ ʒij.

C. Pilulæ.

13. R
 Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. vi.
 Extracti conii ʒß.
 Misce et divide in pilulas xij.—Dosis: pilula bis
 terve de die.
14. R
 Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. vj.
 Pulveris antimonalis gr. xij.
 Confectionis aromat. q. s. Fiat pilulæ vj.
 Dosis pilula bis terve de die.
15. R
 Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. ij.
 Extracti opii gr. ʒ.
 Fiat pilula pro dosi.
16. R
 Extracti conii ʒij.
 Pulveris antimonalis ʒß.
 Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. vi.
 Misce bene et divide in pilulas xij.—dosis pilula
 ter in die.

17. R
 Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. x.
 Extracti opii gr. x.
 Confectionis opii q. s.
 Fiat pilule x.—Dosis: pilula omni nocte.

18. R
 Hydrargyri submuriatis ʒß.
 Extracti opii gr. xv.
 Antimonii tartarisati gr. viij.
 Mucilaginis acacie q. s.
 Ut fiant pilule xxx.

19. R
 Extracti colocynth. comp.
 Saponis albi singulorum ʒj.
 Pulveris rhæi ʒß.
 Antimonii tartarisati gr. x.
 Misce et divide in pilulas LXX.

III. ANTISPASMODICA.

A. Misturæ.

20. R
 Tincturæ Camphoræ Comp. ʒß.
 Spiritus Ætheris nitrici ʒj.
 Mucilaginis acacie ʒij.
 Aquæ fontan. ʒij. Fiat Mistura.
 Dosis: ʒi. ter quaterve in die.

21. R
 Assafoetidæ gummi resinæ ʒj.
 Tincturæ Opii.
 Liquor. volat. C. C. aa ʒi.
 Mucilaginis acacie ʒj.
 Aquæ fontan. ʒiv. Misce
 Fiat mistura—Dosis: ʒi. ter die.

22. R
 Spiritus ætheris sulph. ʒi.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒi.
 Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

23. R
 Tincturæ Opii m. 40.
 Spiritus Ætheris nitrici ʒi.
 ——— lavandulæ comp. ʒi.
 Aquæ ʒi.
 Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

C. Boli.

24. R
 Ammoniae carbonatis gr. x.
 Confectionis Opii ℥i.
 Fiat bolus statim sumendus.

25. R
 Camphorae gr. vi
 Ol. Menthae piperitae gtt. ij.
 Confectionis Opii q. s.
 Fiat bolus; quatuor in die sumend.

IV. ASTRINGENTIA.

A. Mistura.

26. R
 Extracti haematoxyli ℥ss.
 Tincturae catechu ℥ij.
 Aquae menthae piperitae ℥viij.
 Misce et fiat mistura.—Dosis ℥ij. quater in die.

27. R
 Confectionis aromaticae ℥iiss
 Extracti haematoxyli ℥s.
 Misturae cretae lb℥.
 Misce.—Dosis ℥i℥. quartis horis.

28. R
 Aluminis supersulphatis ℥s.
 Pulveris acaciae.
 — cretae comp. aa ℥ij.
 Zinziberis radice contr. ℥s.
 Aquae ferventis ℥viij. M.
 Dosis ℥℥. ter quaterve de die;
 K

29. R
 Acaciæ gummi contrit. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 Cretæ præparatæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
 Aquæ fontan. $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$.
 Pulv. cretæ compos.
 — kino-ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.
 Spiritus pimento $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.
 Misce—Dosis cochleare j. singulis horis.

30. R
 Acaciæ gummi contrit. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.
 Sacchari albi $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 Aquæ ferventis $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$.
 Misce et cola, dein adde
 Tincturæ catechu $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
 Dosis $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. pro re nata.

31. R
 Acaciæ gummi contriti $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.
 Sacchari albi $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 Aquæ ferventis $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$.
 Misce et cola, dein adde
 Extracti hæmatoxyli $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 Dosis $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. pro re nata.

32. R
 Cretæ præparatæ.
 Acaciæ gummi contr. aa $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.
 Extracti hæmatoxyli $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 Tincturæ opii $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
 Aquæ puræ octarium.
 Misce—Dosis cochlearia tria tertiis horis.

33. R
 Extracti catechu $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 Aquæ ferventis $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$.
 Macera per horas duas et cola, dein adde
 Sacchari albi $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 Dosis $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. pro re nata.

B. Boli.

34. R
 Extracti hæmatoxyli.
 Aluminis aa gr. x.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.
 Fiat bolus ter in die sumendus.

35. R
 Kino gr. x.
 Confectionis opii q. s.
 Fiat bolus sextis horis sumendus.

36. R
 Extracti catechu gr. xij:
 Confectionis opii gr. x.
 Pulv. cinnam. comp. gr. v.
 Fiat bolus bis terre quotidie sumendus.

V. CATHARTICA.

A. Mistura.

37. R
Sodæ vel magnesiæ sulphatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Antimonii tartarisati gr. j.
Aquæ hordei $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$.
Misce—Dosis cochlearia quatuor magna secundis
horis sumenda.
38. R
Magnesiæ sulphatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Acidi sulphurici diluti gut. x.
Ext. glycyrrhiz. glab. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Aquæ tepidæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$.
Misce et cola—Dosis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. omni hora donec alvus
respondet.
39. R
Magnesiæ sulphatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Infusi sennæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$.
Misce—Dosis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. secunda quaque hora donec
alvus respondeat.
40. R
Olei ricini $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.
Misce et adde gradatim.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$.
Sacchari albi $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Fiat mistura.
Dosis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. omni hora donec alvus respondeat.

B. Haustus.

41. R
Magnesiæ vel sodæ sulphatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus.
42. R
Infusi sennæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Tincturæ rhai.
— jalapæ ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Fiat haustus.
43. R
Infusi sennæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Pulveris jalapæ gr. xxv.
Potassæ supertartratis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Sacchari albi $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.
Fiat haustus.

C. Pulceres.

44. R
Pulveris rhai.
Potassæ supertartratis ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.
Hydrargyri submuriat gr. ij.
Pulveris cinnamomi comp. gr. v.
Misce.
45. R
Pulveris rhai $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Magnesiæ carbonatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
Misce.

46. R
Pulveris jalapæ ʒß.
Potassæ supertartratis ʒij
Misce.
47. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v.
Pulveris jalapæ ʒi.
Misce.
48. R
Extracti elaterii gr. iij.
Sacchari albi ʒß.
Tere simul bene et divide in pulveres iv.
Dosis pulvis secunda quaque hora donec alvus
respondcat.

D. Pilulæ.

49. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v.
Extracti colocynthidis comp. gr. x.
Fiant pilulæ duæ quarta quaque hora sumendæ
donec alvus purgetur.
50. R
Aloes spicatae contrit. ʒij.
Rhei radice contrit. ʒß.
Olei menthæ piperitæ m. vi.
Syrupi q. s. ad massam formandam in pilulas
xxxvj. dividendam.

51. R
Extracti colocynthidis compositi ʒi.
Divide in pilulas xij.—Dosis pilulæ ij. omni
hora ad alvi solutionem.
52. R
Pulveris jalapæ gr. v.
— antimonialis gr. iij.
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. ij.
Syrupi q. s.
Fiat massa in pilula ij. divida.—Dosis pilulæ ij.
omni horâ sumendæ.
53. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. iß.
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ gr. iij.
Syrupi q. s.
Fiat pilulæ secundis horis urgenti tenesmo
sumendæ.
54. R
Pulveris jalapæ ʒi.
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v.
Olei menthæ piperitæ m. ij.
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas iv.
dividenda.
55. R
Pulveris rhei ʒi.
Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. v.
Olei menthæ piperitæ m. ij.
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat pilulæ iv.

E. Boli.

56. R

Extracti colocynthidis comp. gr. vi.
 Hydrargyri submuriatis.
 Pulv. cinnam. comp. aa gr. iij.
 Syrupi q. s. ut fiat bolus.

VI. DIAPHORETICA.

A. Misturæ.

57. R

Liquoris ammoniac acetat. ℥ij.
 Sacchari ℥i.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ℥vi. *Misce*
 Dosis: ℥i. tertia quaque hora.

58. R

Misturæ, No. 57 ℥viij.
 Liquoris antimonii tartarisati ℥ij. *Misce*
 Dosis: ℥i tertia quaque hora.

59. R

Misturæ, No. 57 ℥viij.
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici ℥ij.
 Tincturæ opii ℥i.
 Confectionis aromaticæ, ℥ij.
 Capt. coch. ij. ter die.

60. R

Misturæ camphoræ ℥iv.
 Liquoris ammoniac acetat ℥ij.
 Antimonii tartarisati gr. ij.
 Confectionis aromaticæ, ℥ij. *Misce*
 Dosis: Cochlearia duæ ter in die.

61. R
 Potassæ subcarbonatis ℥iv.
 Succo limonis ℥ij.
 Sacchari albi ℥ij.
 Spiritus lavend. comp. ℥ij.
 Aquæ ℥vi. Misce
 Dosis: ℥j. tertia quaque hora.

62. R
 Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniat ℥β.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥i.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ℥ij. Misce.
 Dosis: Cochlearia duo ter in die.

B. Haustus.

63. R
 Liquoris ammoniac acetatis ℥ij.
 ——— antimonii tart. ℥i.
 Tincturæ camphoræ comp. ℥ij.
 Misturæ camphoræ ℥ij. v.
 Misce et fiat haustus hora somni sumendus.

C. Pulveres.

64. R
 Pulveris antimonialis gr. iij.
 Potassæ nitratis gr. vi.
 Fiat pulvis quartis horis sumendus.

65. R
 Pulveris ipecacuanhæ compositi gr. x.
 Potassæ nitratis gr. vi.
 Fiat pulvis sextis horis sumendus.

66. R
 Pulveris gummi guaiaci ℥β.
 Potassæ supertratis ℥i.
 Fiat pulvis hora somni sumendus, superbibendo
 haustus aquæ hordei.

67. R
 Pulveris gummi guaiaci ℥β.
 Potassæ nitratis ℥i.
 Misce et fiat pulvis hora somni sumendus ex aqua
 hordei.

D. Boli.

68. R
 Ammoniac carbonatis
 Camphoræ aa gr. v.
 Confectionis rosæ q. s. ut fiat bolus.

69. R
 Pulveris antimonialis gr. iij.
 Camphoræ gr. vi.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.
 Fiat bolus ter in die sumendus.

70. R
 Antimoni tartarizati
 Extracti opii aa gr. fl.
 Pulveris gummi guaiaci ℥.
 Mucilaginis acacie q. s.
 Fiat bolus bis die sumendus.

71. R
 Pulveris gummi guaiaci ℥i.
 ——— ipecacuanhæ comp. gr. x.
 Confectionis opii q. s.
 Fiat bolus singulis noctibus sumendus.

E. Pilulæ.

72. R
 Hydragryi subnuriatis gr. iv.
 Pulveris Jacobi gr. xxiv.
 Confectionis opii q. s.
 Fiat massa in pilulis viij. dividenda quarum
 sumat unam quarta quaque hora.

73. R
 Pulveris ipecacuanhæ ℥i.
 Hydragryi subnuriatis ℥i.
 Confectionis rose q. s.
 Fiat massa in pilulis xx. dividenda.—Dosis pilula
 secundis vel tertiis horis.

74. R
 Pulveris antimonialis ℥ss.
 Confectionis rose q. s. Fiat pilulæ vij.
 Dosis : i. tertia quaque hora.

75. R
 Pulveris antimonialis gr. viij.
 Opii gr. ij.
 Confectionis rose gallicæ q. s.
 Fiat pilulæ iv.—Dosis i. ter in die.

VII. DIURETICA.

A. Mistura.

76. R
Tincturæ digitalis ℥i.
Spiritus lavendulæ comp. ℥i.
Aque fontan. ℥x. Misce
Dosis: ℥i. ter die.
77. R
Spiritus rectificati ℥i.
Tincturæ digitalis ℥i.
Sacchari albi ℥ij.
Aque ℥vij. Misce
Dosis: Cochlearia tria magna sextis horis.
78. R
Tincturæ scillæ ℥iv.
Spiritus rectificati ℥i.
Sacchari albi ℥ij.
Aque font. ℥vij. Misce
Dosis: ℥i. ter die.
79. R
Digitalis foliorum exsic. ℥ij.
Aque ferventis ℥vij.
Macerata per horas quatuor et cola, dein adde,
spirit. rectificat. ℥℥. Dosis: ℥℥. ad ℥i. bis terve
die.

80. R
Misturæ camphoræ ℥vj.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici
Aceti scillæ, aa ℥℥. Misce
Dosis: Cochlearia magnum ter in die.
81. R
Infusi anthemidis flor. ℥ij.
Potassæ subcarbonatis ℥i.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici ℥ij.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ℥ij. Misce
Dosis: ℥i. ter in die.
82. R
Potassæ supertartratis ℥℥.
Aque tepidæ ℥xij.
Fiat solutio omni mane bibenda.
- B. Haustus.
83. R
Tincturæ scillæ m. xx.
Spiritus lavendulæ comp. ℥i.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ℥i℥.
Fiat haustus ter quaterve in die sumendus.
84. R
Tincturæ digitalis m. x.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici m. xx.
Potassæ supertartratis ℥℥.
Aque menthæ piperitæ ℥i℥.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

85. R
Tincturæ scillæ m. xxx.
Acaciæ gum. contrit. ʒiʒ.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒi.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

86. R
Infusi cuspariæ ʒiʒ.
Tincturæ cinchonæ ʒij.
—— digitalis m. x.
Spiritus lavendulæ comp. ʒiʒ.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

C. Boli.

87. R
Pulveris digitalis gr. ʒ.—i.
—— cinnamomi comp. gr. v.
Potassæ supertartaratis gr. xv.
Confectionis rosæ gallicæ q. s.
Fiat bolus ter quotidie sumendus.

88. R
Pulveris scillæ gr. ii.
Confectionis opii ʒi.
Fiat bolus omni nocte sumendus.

89. R
Pulveris scillæ gr. iʒ.
—— digitalis gr. ʒ.
Confectionis rosæ gallicæ q. s.
Fiat bolus ter quaterve in die sumendus.

D. Pilulæ.

90. R
Pulveris digitalis gr. vj.
Confectionis opii q. s.
Fiat pilulæ vj.—Dosis: i. bis terve in die sumenda.

91. R
Pulveris digitalis gr. vj.
—— scillæ gr. vj.
Confectionis opii q. s.
Fiat pilulæ vj. — Dosis: i. bis terve in die sumenda.

92. R
Hydrargyri submuriatis
Pulveris scillæ aa. ʒij
Confectionis aromaticæ q. s.
Fiat pilulæ xl.—una nocte maneque sumenda.

93. R
Pulveris scillæ gr. xij.
—— digitalis gr. viij.
Hydrargyri submuriat gr. vj.
Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s. Fiat pilulæ xij.
Dosis: pilula bis in die.

94. R
Pulveris digitalis gr. x.
Ferri carbonatis ʒi.
Extracti gentianæ q. s.
Fiat pilulæ xx.—Dosis: ij. vel iij. ter quotidie.
L

VIII. EMETICA.

A. Mistura.

95. R
Antimonii tartarisati gr. iv. solve in
Aque ferventis $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$.
Dosis: $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. omni horæ quadrante donec super-
veniat vomitus.

96. R
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Aque ferventis $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$.
Infunde per horas duas et cola.—Dosis: $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. ad
vomitus ciendum.

B. Haustus.

97. R
Cupri sulphat $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Aque distillat $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Fiat haustus emeticus statim sumendus.

98. R
Zinci sulphatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
Aque $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

99. R
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Aque fontan. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

100. R
Antimonii tartarisati gr. i.
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ gr. xv.
Aque fontan. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Fiat haustus.

C. Pulveres.

101. R
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
Antimonii tartarisati gr. i.
Fiat pulvis emeticus.

102. R
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ gr. xxv.
Fiat pulvis emeticus.

IX. EXPECTORANTIA.

A. Misturæ.

103. R
 Olei olivæ unciam unam,
 Pulveris gummi arabici,
 Syrupi communis ana unciam semis,
 Aquæ communis uncias octo.
 Miscantur terendo in emulsum.
104. R
 Olei olivæ ℥ijß.
 Tincturæ opii ℥i.
 Aquæ fontan. ℥xij.
 Liqueoris volatilis C. C. q. s.
 Fiat emulsio.—Dosis: cochlearia duo urgenti
 tusse.
105. R
 Olei olivæ ℥ijß.
 Tincturæ scillæ ʒij.
 Aquæ ℥xij.
 Liqueor. volat. C. C. ʒi. Fiat emulsio.
 Dosis: cochlearia duo secunda vel tertia quaque
 hora.
106. R
 Ammoniaci ʒß.
 Aquæ octarium.
 Fiat mistura secundum artem.

107. R
 Misturæ, No. 106. ℥vj.
 Aceti scillæ ʒvj.
 Tincturæ camphoræ comp. ʒß.
 Miscæ fiat mistura.—Dosis: ʒi. ter in die.
108. R
 Potassæ nitratis ʒiß.
 Antimonii tartarizat. gr. i.
 Aquæ fontan. ℥ijj.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ ℥iij. Misce
 Dosis: ʒi. urgenti tusse.
109. R
 Pulveris acaciæ ʒijß.
 Tincturæ opii m. xx.
 Aquæ fontan. ℥viiij. Misce
 Dosis: cochleare unum magnum omni hora.
110. R
 Pulveris myrrhæ ʒiß.
 Camphoræ ʒi. tere cum
 Mucilaginis acaciæ ʒij., et adde
 Aquæ hordei octarium. Fiat mistura.
 Dosis: ʒi. ter quaterve in die.
111. R
 Pulveris scillæ ʒß.
 Potassæ nitratis ʒi.
 Aquæ hordei ℥xij. Misce
 Dosis: ʒi. sexta quaque hora.

112. R
 Aq. hordei $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.
 Vin ipecacuanhæ
 Liqueur antimonii tartarizati aa $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
 Syrupi $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi}$.
 Dosis : cochlearia duo maj. tussi urgente.

B. Boli.

113. R
 Pulv. antimon. pulv. scillæ aa gr. iij.
 Extr. glycyrrh. q. s. Ut fiat bolus, ter
 quaterve in die sumendus.

114. R
 Pulv. scillæ gr. v. Conf. ros. g. q. s.
 Fiat bolus quater in die sumendus.

C. Pilulæ.

115. R
 Pilulæ scillæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 ——— hydrargyri $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 Fiat massa in pilulas 60 dividenda, quarum
 capiat æger i. nocte manequæ.

116. R
 Pilulæ scillæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
 Pulveris digitalis gr. x.
 Fiat massa, in pilulas x. æquales dividenda.

117. R
 Extracti hyosciami
 Pulveris scillæ aa $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
 Conf. rosæ gallicæ q. s. Ut
 Fiant pilulæ xxx.—Dosis : ij. sextis horis.

118. R
 Zinci sulphatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
 Conf. rosæ gallicæ q. s. Ut
 Fiant pilulæ xx.—Dosis : pilula ter in die.

X. NARCOTICA.

A. Haustus.

119. R
Tincturæ opii m. xxx.
Spiritus lavend. c. ʒi.
Aquæ ʒiſs.
Fiat haustus.
120. R
Tincturæ opii m. xx.
Spiritus ætheris sulphurici m. xl.
Aquæ ʒiſs.
Fiat haustus.
121. R
Tincturæ digitalis m. xij.
Spiritus ætheris sulphurici m. xxx.
Aquæ ʒiſs.
Fiat haustus.

B. Pilulæ.

122. R
Pulveris digitalis gr. x.
Extracti opii gr. v.
Confectionis rosæ gallicæ q. s.
Fiat pilulæ x.—Dosis: pilula quarta quaque
hora.

123. R
Pulveris digitalis gr. xij.
Extracti glycyrrh. ʒi
Fiant pilulæ xij.—Dosis: pilula bis terve in die.

124. R
Extracti hyosciami ʒi.
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ et
Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.
Fiat massa in pilulas xxx. dividenda.—Dosis: pi-
lula, vel duæ ter quaterve in die.

125. R
Extracti conii gr. xij.
Micæ panis q. s. massam formare, in pi-
lulas vj. dividenda.—Dosis: pilula ter quaterve
in die.

XI. REFRIGERANTIA.

A. Mistura.

126. R
Potassæ nitratis ʒi.
Sacchari albi ʒß.
Aquæ hordei ʒviij. *Misce.*
Dosis: ʒiij. ter quaterve de die.

127. R
Potassæ supertartratis ʒß.
Sacchari albi ʒi.
Aquæ ferrentis octarium i.
Misce pro potu ordinario.

128. R
Ammoniac carbonatis ʒß.
Succi limonis recentis ʒiß.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒi.
Aquæ fontan. ʒiv.
Potassæ nitratis ʒi.
Syrupi simplicis ʒß. *Misce.*
Dosis: ʒi. ter quaterve in die.

B. Haustus.

129. R
Potassæ carbonatis ʒß.
Succi limonis recentis ʒvj.
Sacchari albi ʒij.
Aquæ fontan. ʒiß.
Fiat haustus ter quaterve in die sumendus.

130. R
Potassæ acetatis ʒi.
Sacchari albi ʒij.
Aquæ fontan. ʒij.
Fiat haustus ter quaterve in die sumendus.

131. R
Potassæ carbonatis ʒß.
Succi limonis recent. ʒvj.
Sacchari albi ʒij.
Spiritus ætheris sulphurici vel nitrici ʒß.
Fiat haustus statim sumendus.

XII. STIMULANTIA.

A. Mistura.

132. R
 Olei terebinthinæ ʒij.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ
 Aquæ fontan. aa ʒij. Misce
 Dosis: ʒi. ter quaterve in die.
133. R
 Camphoræ in pulverem redactæ ʒß.
 Magnesie carbonatis
 Sacchari albi
 Pulveris acaciæ aa ʒij. tere diligenter adde
 paulatim
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒviij.
 Dosis: ʒi. alternis horis.
134. R
 Pulv. sem. sinapis
 Ammoniacæ radicis aa ʒvj.
 Aquæ ferventis olearium, macera in vase
 aperto cola et adde
 Spiritus pimentæ ʒij.
 Dosis: ʒij. bis terve quotidie.

B. Haustus.

135. R
 Liqueoris ammoniac carbon. m. xxv.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒi.
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

136. R
 Spiritus ammoniac aromatic. ʒi.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒi.
 Fiat haustus pro re nata sumendus.

137. R
 Ætheris sulphurici m. xl.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ʒi.
 Fiat haustus pro re nata sumendus.

138. R
 Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniacæ ʒiß.
 Mucilaginis acaciæ
 Aquæ fontan. aa ʒß.
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

C. Boli.

139. R
 Ammoniacæ carbonatis gr. x.
 Confectionis aromaticæ ʒi.
 Fiat bolus bis terve quotidie sumendus.

140. R
 Pulveris serpentariæ ʒi.
 Camphoræ gr. v.
 Ol. menthæ piperitæ m. ij.
 Confectionis aromaticæ q. s.
 Fiat bolus sexta quaque hora sumendus.

141. R
Pulveris baccae capsici gr. iij.
Conf. aromaticæ q. s.
Fiat bolus ter quaterve in die sumendus.

142. R
Camphoræ gr. x.
Olei menthae piperitæ m. ij.
Confectionis aromaticæ q. s.
Fiat bolus ter in die sumendus.

143. R
Pulveris contrayervæ composti gr. xv.
Confectionis aromaticæ ℥i.
Fiat bolus ter quaterve in die sumendus.

XIII. TONICA.

A. Decocta.

144. R
Pulveris cinchonæ ℥j.
Aque octarium cum semisse
Coque ad octarium et cola
Dosis : ℥j.
145. R
Pulveris cinchonæ ℥j.
Aque oct. iij℥.
Coque ad octarium, sub finem coctionis
adde
Radice serpentariæ contusæ ℥ij.
Dosis : ℥j.
146. R
Pulveris calumbæ ℥i℥.
Balsami tofutanii ℥i.
Coque per horam in aquæ q. s. ad ℥viij.
tum adjice
Confectionis aromaticæ ℥i℥.
Spiritus lavend. comp. ℥i℥.
Dosis : ℥i℥. secunda quaque hora.

B. Infusa.

147. R
Pulveris cinchonæ ℥j.
Magneſiæ carbonatis ℥ij.
Aque octarium.
Misce bene infunde per horas duas et cola.

148. R
Simaroubae radice contusæ ʒ.
Aque ferventis ℥viij.
Macera per horas duas et cola.

149. R
Ligni quassiae ʒß.
Aque ferventis ʒx.
Macera per horas duas et cola.

150. R
Pulveris calumbæ ʒi.
Aque ferventis ʒviij.
Macera per horas et cola.

151. R
Florum anthemidis ʒj.
Aque ferventis ʒviij.
Macera per dimid. horæ et cola.

152. R
Radice gentiane
Corticis aurantii excisi aa ʒß.
—— limonis recentis ʒi.
Aque ferventis ʒviij.
Macera per horas et cola.

153. R
Pulveris cinchonæ
—— serpentariæ aa ʒß.
Aque ferventis octarium
Macera per horas duas et cola.

154. R
Simaroubae radice contusæ ʒß.
Extracti hæmatoxyli ʒi.
Pulveris zingiberis ʒiv.
Aque ferventis octarium infunde per horas
tres.
Dosis: ʒi ter in die.

C. Misturæ.

155. R
Decocti cinchonæ octarium
Tincturæ ejusdem ʒij.
Confectionis aromaticæ ʒß.
Misce: cochlearia tria tertia quaque hora sumenda.

156. R
Decocti cinchonæ, octarium
Zinci sulphatis gr. x. Misce.
Dosis: cochlearia tria ter in die.

157. R
Decocti cinchonæ ʒvij.
Pulveris ejusdem ʒß.
Tincturæ gentianæ comp. ʒi. M.
Dosis: ʒi. ter quaterve die.

158. R
Decocti cinchonæ ʒviij.
Tincturæ cinchonæ comp. ʒij. Misce.
Dosis: cochlearia magna duo singulis horis.
M

159. R
Decocti cinchonæ, octarium,
Extracti ejusdem ʒi.
Acidi sulphurici diluti ʒij.
Sacchari albi ʒi. Misce.
Dosis: cochlearia tria tertia quaque hora.

160. R
Decocti cinchonæ, octarium
Acidi nitrici dilut. ʒi.
Dosis: cochlearia tria tertiis horis.

161. R
Infusi quassiae, No. ʒviij.
Tincturæ calumbæ ʒi.
Pulveris zingiberis ʒi.
Dosis: cochlearia tria ter in die.

162. R
Infusi calumbæ ʒviij.
Tincturæ cinchonæ ʒi.
Confectionis aromaticæ ʒij. Misce.
Dosis: cochlearia duo tertia quaque hora.

163. R
Infusi gentianæ, No. ʒviij.
Tincturæ gentianæ ʒi.
Potassæ tartatis ʒij. Misce.
Dosis: cochlearia tria ter in die.

164. R
Ferri sulphatis gr. xxiv.
Potassæ subcarbonatis ʒi.
Pulveris myrrhæ ʒij.
Mucilaginis acaciæ ʒi.
Tere simul optime et adde
Aquæ ferventis ʒxv.
Tincturæ cinchonæ ʒi. Misce.
Dosis: ʒi. ter quaterve die.

165. R
Tincturæ ferri muriatis ʒij.
Aquæ ʒviij. Misce.
Dosis: cochlearia tria ter in die.

166. R
Liquoris arsenicalis ʒi.
Tincturæ opii ʒi.
Aquæ pimento ʒx. Misce.
Dosis: cochlearia duo magna nocte manequæ.

167. R
Pulveris acaciæ ʒi.
Sacchari albi ʒij.
Aquæ ferventis ʒviij.
Misce et cola deo adde
Liquoris arsenicalis M. 40.
Tincturæ opii. M. 40.
Dosis: ʒi. ter in die.

168. R
Liquoris arsenicalis ʒi.
Aquæ octarium. Misce.
Dosis: cochlearia tria ter in die.
M 2

D. Pulveres.

169. R
Pulveris cinchonæ ʒi.
— cinnam C. gr. v.
Fiat pulvis.
170. R
Pulveris cinchonæ ʒi.
Zinci sulphatis gr. i.
Fiat pulvis ter quaterve in die sumendus.
171. R
Pulveris cinchonæ ʒi.
Potassæ supertartratis ʒi.
Misce et divide in pulveres vj.
Dosis : pulvis omni bihorio.
172. R
Pulveris anthemidis
— myrrhæ ana ʒi.
Potassæ subcarbonatis ʒfl.
Fiat pulvis ter in die sumendus.

E. Pilula.

173. R
Extracti gentianæ ʒi.
Ferri sulphatis ʒfl. Misce optime et divide
in pilulas xv.
Dosis : pilula ter die.

174. R
Zinci sulphatis ʒi.
Miccæ panis q. s.
Admassam optime formandam in pilulas
60 dividendam.
Dosis : pilula ter quaterve in die.
175. R
Cupri sulphatis ʒi.
Miccæ panis q. s.
Admassam optime formandam in pilulas
120 dividendam.
Dosis : pilula ter quaterve in die.
176. R
Extracti cinchonæ ʒi.
Ferri sulphatis gr. xv.
Misce bene et divide in pilulas xxx.
Dosis : pilula ter die.
177. R
Extracti cinchonæ ʒi.
Zinci sulphatis ʒfl.
Fiat massa in pilulas xxx. dividenda.
Dosis : pilula ter in die.

XIV. VARIA.

A. Unguenta.

178. R
Ungenti hydrargyri fort ʒi.
Adipis suillæ ʒi.
Camphoræ ʒij.
Olei olivæ ʒß. Misce.
179. R
Antimonii tartarisati ʒi.
Cerati calaminæ ʒi. Misce.
180. R
Olei terebinthinæ
Cerati resinæ flavæ aa ʒvj. Misce.
181. R
Æruginis aeris libram semis
Mellis unciam sedecim
Aceti vini uncias octo
Coquantur sub continua agitatione cum
spathula lignea in syrupi spissitudinem.
182. R
Cere flavæ liquefactæ drachmas duas
Adipis suillæ drachmas sex,
Terebinthinæ communis drachmas iij.
Misce lege artis.

B. Linimenta.

183. R
Camphoræ ʒß.
Olei olivæ ʒij.
Tincturæ opii ʒij.
Tere simul et fiat linimentum.
184. R
Olei terebinthinæ ʒi.
Liquoris volatilis cornu cervi ʒß.
Tincturæ opii ʒß.
Olei olivæ ʒi.
Aque puræ ʒij.
Fiat linimentum.
185. R
Liquoris volatilis cornucervi ʒij.
Olei olivæ ʒij.
Fiat linimentum.
186. R
Linimenti saponis compositi ʒiv.
Ammonie carbonatis ʒi.
Fiat linimentum.
187. R
Tincturæ cantharidis ʒij.
Camphoræ ʒij.
Linimenti saponis comp. ʒiv.
Fiat linimentum.

188. R
Pulveris sinapios $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Olei terebinthinæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Olei olivæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Fiat linimentum.
-
189. R
Unguenti resinosi
Olei distillati pini laricis utriusque partes
æquales
Oleum paulatim misce cum unguento lique-
facto.

C. Collyria.

190. R
Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis
Aque fontan. aa $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Fiat collyrium.
-
191. R
Zinci sulphatis gr. xvj.
Aque octarium
Fiat collyrium.
-
192. R
Liquoris plumbi acetatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
Aque octarium
Fiat collyrium.
-
193. R
Hydrargyri oxymuriatis gr. viij. Solve in
Aque octarium.

D. Lotiones.

194. R
Ammoniæ muriatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Spiritus rectificati
Aceti communis aa octarium
Fiat lotio.
-
195. R
Liquoris plumbi acetatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
Spiritus rectificati $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
Aque octarium
Fiat lotio.
-
196. R
Zinci sulphatis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Aque octarios duos
Fiat lotio.
-
197. R
Hydrargyri oxymuriatis gr. iv. solve in
Spiritus rectificati $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. et adde
Aque octarium.
-
198. R
Decocti cinchonæ lbj.
Aluminis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.
Misce.
-
- E. Injectiones.*
199. R
Liquoris plumbi acet
Spiritus camphoræ aa m. x.
Aque puræ $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$.
Fiat injectio.

200. R.
Zinci sulphatis ℥i.
Mucilaginis acacie ℥ij.
Aque ℥viij.
Fiat injectio.

201. R.
Aluminis ℥iij.
Aque octarium.
Fiat injectio.

202. R.
Zinci sulphatis
Plumbi superacetat aa gr. viij.
Spiritus camphoræ m. x.
Extracti opii ℥ß.
Aque ℥viijß.
Fiat injectio.

F. Enemata.

203. R.
Decocti anthemidis ℥x.
Sodæ sulphatis
Olei olivæ aa ℥i.
Fiat enema.

204. R.
Amyli ℥ij.
Aque tepidæ ℥vj. adde pro re nata
Tinct. opii m. 40, et fiat enema.

205. R.
Decocti hordei ℥iv.
Aluminis ℥i.
Tincturæ opii ℥i.
Mucilaginis acacie ℥ij.
Fiat enema.

206. R.
Aque calcis ℥vi
Catechu ℥i.
Tincturæ opii ℥i.
Fiat enema.

207. R.
Extracti opii gr. iij.
Aque hordei ℥iv.
Fiat enema.

208. R.
Pulveris cinchonæ ℥i.
Decocti ejusdem ℥vj.
Tinct. opii m. xxx. Muce.

209. R.
Aceti communis ℥ij.
Infusi anthemidis ℥v.
Fiat enema.

210. R.
Amyli semunciam
Aque ferventis selibram
Olei lini vel
— olivi, vel
Butyri, semunciam. Miscantur.

211. R
 Infusi foliorum senne uncias quatuor
 Sulphatis magnesie unciam
 Aquæ tepidæ uncias septem
 Olei lini, vel
 — olivi unciam. *Misce.*

212. R
 Muriatis sodæ semunciam
 Saponis sebacei drachmas duas
 Decocturæ seminum hordei, vel
 Aquæ tepidæ librâ
 Olei lini unciam. *Misce.*

G. Fomenta.

213. R
 Corticis quercus contusi unciam semis
 Aquæ libras tres
 Coquantur ad colaturam libræ unius et
 semis, cui adhuc fervide infundantur
 per dimidiam horam,
 Florum chamomillæ uncia una, colaturæ
 addantur;
 Aceti, unciæ quatuor.

H. Gargarismata.

214. R
 Decocti cinchonæ ℥viij.
 Aluminis ℥ij.
 Fiat gargarisma.

215. R
 Acidi muriatici ℥i.
 Aquæ octarium
 Fiat gargarisma.

216. R
 Acidi sulphurici diluti ℥i.
 Aquæ hordei octarium
 Fiat gargarisma.

217. R
 Sodæ boratis ℥ij.
 Aquæ hordei ℥viij.
 Mellis despumat. ℥i.
 Fiat gargarisma.

218. R
 Hydrargyri oxymuriat. gr. viij.
 Aquæ hordei ℥vj.
 Syrupi simplicis ℥i.
 Fiat gargarisma; caute utend.

219. R
 Tincturæ opii ℥ß.
 Succo limonis recentis ℥ij.
 Aquæ ℥iv.
 Fiat gargarisma.

220. R
 Pulv. semis. sinap. ℥i.
 Mellis ℥ij.
 Aceti communis ℥i.
 Aquæ hordei ℥xij.
 Fiat gargarisma.

I. Cataplasmata.

221. R
Pulveris seminis sinapi lbj.
Piperis albi
Zinziberis aa ʒi.
Aceti communis q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.
-
222. R
Carbonis in pulverem triti ʒij.
Cataplasmatibus lini lbj.
Fiat cataplasma.
-
223. R
Farinae tritici lbj.
Cerevisiae spumae ʒviij.
Fiat cataplasma.
-
224. R
Micarum panis, vel
Farinae, quantum vis,
Solutionis acetatis plumbi fortioris quantum
satis, ut in cataplasma madescant.
-
225. R
Farinae cujuslibet, vel
Micarum panis, quantum vis,
Acidi acetici impuri, quantum satis, ut fiat
cataplasma: saepius frigide superdandum,
et ubi siccescet, calefiatque, renovandum.

226. R
Supersulphatis aluminis et potassae drach-
mam,
Albumina duorum ovorum.
Fortiter simul agitentur, ut in coagulum
coquant.
-
227. R
Camphorae in uncia alcoholis solutae, ses-
quidrachmam,
Farinae cujuslibet, selibram,
Cerevisiae fervae factae quantum satis, ut
fiat cataplasma.
-
228. R
Farinae seminum lini, vel
avenae, selibram
Foliorum conii maculati rite contusorum
uncias duas,
Acidi acetici impuri, quantum sufficit;
coque parumper et adde,
Muriatis ammoniacae semunciam.
-
229. R.
Farinae secalitiae partes sex,
Fermenti panis veteris partes duas,
Muriatis sodae partem. Misce.
-
230. R
Farinae secalitiae libram
Faecum cerevisiae uncias novem
Muriatis sodae uncias duas. Misce.

J. Potus.

231. R
Pulveris acaciae
Succi limonis recentis aa ʒij.
Aque hordei octarios duos.
Misce pro potu ordinario.
-
232. R.
Potasse supertartratis ʒij.
Potasse nitratis ʒiſs.
Sacchari albi ʒij.
Aque octarios duos.
Misce pro potu ordinario.
-
233. R
Seminum decorticatum hordei uncias duas,
Aque communis libras quinque,
Decoque ad dimidium, et colature, si
labet adde
Mellis puri uncias duas
Nitratis potasse drachmas duas.
Dosis: uncie tres vel quatuor, sæpius de die.
-
234. R
Multi hordei selibram
Aque fontane libras sex.
Decoque ad colaturam librarum quatuor,
cui adduntur;
Oxymellis simplicis uncie tres.
Dosis: libra ad bilibram quotidie.

235. R
Gummi mimosæ unciam solve in decoctura
hordei libra, et adde
Oxymellis simplicis semunciam.
Dosis: ut præcedentis.
-
236. R
Pulvis radicis orchidis morionis drachmam,
Aque fontalis sesquilibram, decoque ad
libram colature, adde
Tincturæ aromaticæ unciam,
Sacchari albi tandundem.
Dosis: ut præcedentis.
-
237. R
Decoctura furfuræ vel
hordei
Supertartratis potasse scrupulos quatuor,
Mellis despumati semunciam
Misce pro potu.

K. Sera.

238. R
Lactis vaccini recentis
Aque fontane utriusque libram
Mistis et ebullientibus adde:
Acidi acetici impuri unciam
Aufer coagulum.
Dosis: A quatuor uncias ad libram.
N

239. R.
 Seminum sinapis nigrae pulveratorum un-
 ciam,
 Terendo successive affundito;
 Lactis vaccini recentis libram,
 Tandem addito; acidi acetici impuri
 quantum sufficit, ut fiat coquendo coa-
 gulum, dein cola.
 Dosis: Seibra omni nocte.

XV. COMMON DRINKS, &c.

Rice Water.

Rice..... 3 pounds.
 Cinnamon..... 2 ounces.
 Sugar 1½ pound.
 Water 25 gallons.
 Boil down to twenty gallons.

Barley Water.

Barley..... 3 pounds.
 Ginger..... 3 ounces.
 Sugar 1½ pound.
 Water 25 gallons.
 Boil down to twenty gallons.

Rice Pudding.

Each to contain,

Rice..... 3 ounces.
 Sugar 1 ounce.
 Milk 3 gills.
 Eggs 1.
 Cinnamon 1 blade.

Flour Pudding.

Each to contain,

Flour.....	4 ounces.
Sugar.....	1 ounce.
Milk	3 gills.
Eggs	1.
Ginger	a few grains.

Sago Allowance.

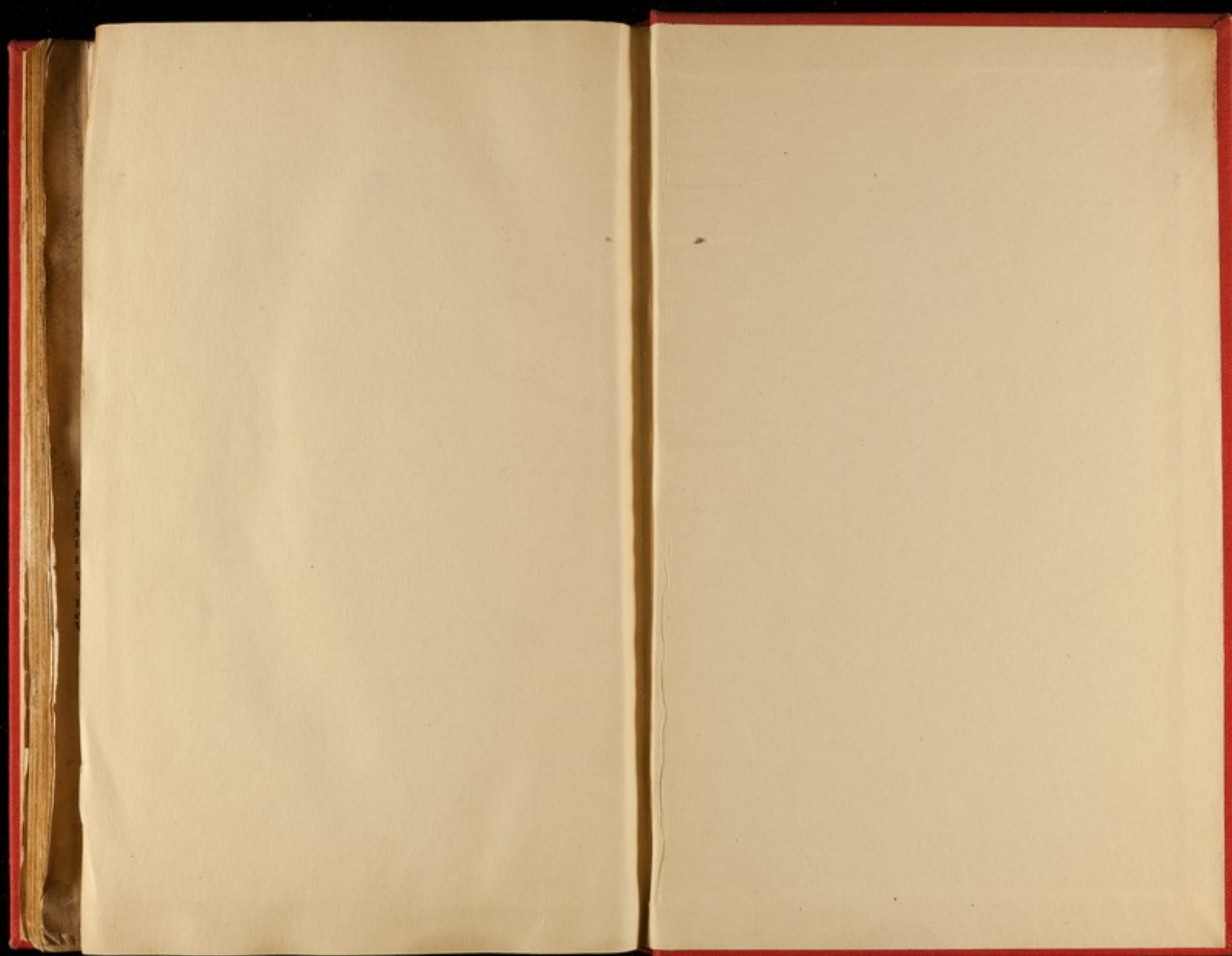
Sago, boiled in a sufficient quantity of water
down to a jelly 2 ounces.
Sugar..... $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce.
Wine..... 1 gill.
A little nutmeg or cinnamon.

Rice and Sago Jelly.

Rice 1 ounce.
Sago 1 ounce.
Barley 1 ounce.
Water 6 pounds.
Boil down to three pounds, and add
Milk 1 pint, and a
sufficient quantity of sugar to make it agreeably
sweet.

THE END.

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PART

PAMPHLETS

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